

BRITISH SCHOONER  
CARRYING WHISKEY  
SEIZED OFF BOSTONGrace and Ruby Alleged to Be  
Source of Supply Found  
on Motorboat

The British schooner Grace and Ruby was brought into Boston Harbor this noon by the United States coast-guard steamer Tampa, after being seized this morning off Salem on suspicion of being a whiskey smuggler. On reaching the upper harbor the schooner was turned over to the tug Mackinac and towed to the appraiser's store.

The Grace and Ruby, a two-masted schooner hailing from Yarmouth, N. S., and owned by Walter Sweeney, was found just outside Boston Light about 7 o'clock this morning by the Tampa, proceeding through the fog to help in the search for the liquor ship. When the hold of the schooner was opened in Boston Harbor, customs officials found 2024 packages of liquor including between 1700 and 1800 burlap sacks of whiskey, said to correspond in every detail with those seized at Salem yesterday. The ship's papers showed that she had sailed from Nassau, Bahamas Islands, on February 11, bound for St. John, N. B. The whiskey was marked bottled in Baltimore in 1919, manufactured in 1913 for export. Captain Willey Doss was in charge of the schooner, and she carried a crew of six men.

The Schooner's Record  
The Grace and Ruby is alleged to be the schooner which furnished liquor to the motorboat Wilkin II, captured yesterday morning by revenue officers. It was about to unload 1300 sacks containing each six bottles of whiskey, as well as some rum and beer. The coast guard cutter Ossipee was for two days been scouring the coast for the ship.

John LaFave of Belleville, N. S., the only member of the motorboat's crew captured, was brought to Boston this morning by William B. Harney, United States special agent. He was later arraigned before William A. Hayes, United States commissioner at Boston, who fixed his bail at \$10,000 and set his trial for March 2. Mr. LaFave pleaded not guilty to charge of smuggling, the only one on which he was arraigned.

Police are searching the North Shore about Marblehead and Salem for the five men who escaped by leaping over the side of the motorboat when it became fast on the mud flats and the two who were waiting in the dory just before the boat was captured. A patrol is guarding the Salem River bridge.

The Wilkin II was captured as the result of a "tip" given the customs department several weeks ago that a smuggler had left Nassau, British West Indies, which would deliver liquor to a number of cities on the Atlantic Coast. Every coast guard station was immediately notified, and a sharp outlook was kept for any evidence of smuggling. Consequently when the Wilkin II came into Collins Cove early Thursday morning 18 customs officers and police were awaiting it. The result was the capture of the boat, thought to be out of Gloucester, and the single sailor, who is thought to be from the crew of the schooner.

Automobiles Seized  
A number of automobiles and two motor trucks which evidently came down to receive the illicit liquor, were surprised by the officers and made a hasty departure. One of the motor trucks, however, was captured and pressed into the service of bringing the confiscated liquor to the warehouse. The two men operating the vehicle were not held, but will have to appear at a later time and make an explanation. The liquor was bottled in Baltimore and subsequently shipped to Baltimore as a case.

Coast-guard cutters all up and down the Atlantic, are on the alert for

liquor ships operating between Canada and the Bahamas Islands. As soon as these ships enter the three-mile limit they are trailed by the cutters and watched closely to prevent landing of illicit liquor. They are all under suspicion by the government, as it is alleged the liquor trade between Canada and the British Islands off the east coast of the United States is too large at present to be legitimate—especially since it has been established that this trade cannot be carried on at any profit. When two shipments almost identical in amount and quality leave points in Canada and the West Indies, each bound for the port which the other has just left, it is surmised by officials that the real destination of the liquor is the United States.

NEW RESERVATION  
OFFERED FOR PACTSenator Lodge's Substitute  
Requires Consent of Congress for  
Use of Armed Force

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A modified blanket reservation to the four-power Pacific treaty, laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today by the chairman, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, after a conference with President Harding, met with immediate opposition from several Republican as well as Democrat committee members.

The new reservation, intended as a substitute for that proposed several days ago by Senator Frank B. Brandegee (R., Connecticut), provides that nothing in the treaty shall be construed as committing the United States to an exercise of armed force without the consent of Congress.

After more than an hour's debate, which failed to win over to the new proposal any of the senators who had supported the Brandegee reservation, the committee adjourned until tomorrow without action.

Although Senator Lodge did not inform his colleagues specifically as to the attitude of the President, other committee members gained the impression that the modified reservation would be acceptable to the White House. It had been discussed at the earlier conference between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Harding, but it was not formally offered to the committee with administrative backing. The committee chairman said afterward that he only had "suggested" it.

Senators William E. Borah and Hiram H. Johnson both pronounced the modified draft unsatisfactory. Senator Brandegee and other advocates of his reservation withheld decision.

At the close of the committee session no member would forecast whether the new reservation could muster a majority of the committee senators, agreeing that much more discussion would be necessary fully to develop committee sentiment. It was said the result had been to increase confusion in the committee over the general treaty situation and further to delay a report on the four-power pact.

Watermelons Cheer  
New York's WinterFirst Cargo of Its Kind Comes  
From Venezuela

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (Special).—A cargo of watermelons, some of them weighing 20 pounds each, is being unloaded from the Philadelphia of the Red D Line, which just arrived here from Venezuela and Curacao. Watermelons are a luxury for New York tables at this time of year.

The firm to whom the fruit is consigned says it is the first cargo of the kind ever received here.

RAILWAY BOARD  
WAGE REDUCTION  
AFFECTS 10,000Rules, Effective March 1, Eliminate  
Extra Pay Until After  
Tenth Hour of Work

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Another reduction in wages, this time affecting 10,000 stationary firemen and others, was made by the United States Railroad Labor Board today when it announced rules, effective March 1, eliminating extra pay until after the tenth hour of work and setting up a "split trick" of eight hours with a spread of 12 without any overtime pay.

Following several other decisions virtually restoring the 10-hour day for railroad workers, the board today authorized the roads to pay only pro rata wages after the regular eight hours which the Board retained as its basis for constituting a day's work. Time and one-half will be paid after 10 hours.

In the case of the "split trick" straight time will be paid for the first 10 hours work, whether included in the 12-hour spread or not, and time and one-half will be given thereafter.

Formerly the firemen and others, all of whom work around railroad shops, were paid time and one-half after eight hours.

Sundays and holidays will be paid for at the pro rata rate, a minimum of three hours' pay being made for two hours' work or less. Monthly rated employees' wages are to be adjusted to eliminate the old time and one-half provisions.

Ten rules regarding discipline, grievances, discrimination against committee men and similar matters were remanded to the employees and the roads for further negotiation. The board's new rules supplant the national agreement made during federal control, which has been in effect since Jan. 16, 1920.

GOV. COX TO FILL  
PELLETIER POSTSuccessor to One-Time District  
Attorney to Be Named Today

Governor Cox will submit to the Executive Council late today the name of a successor to Joseph C. Pelletier, removed from the office of district attorney of Suffolk County by unanimous decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on Tuesday.

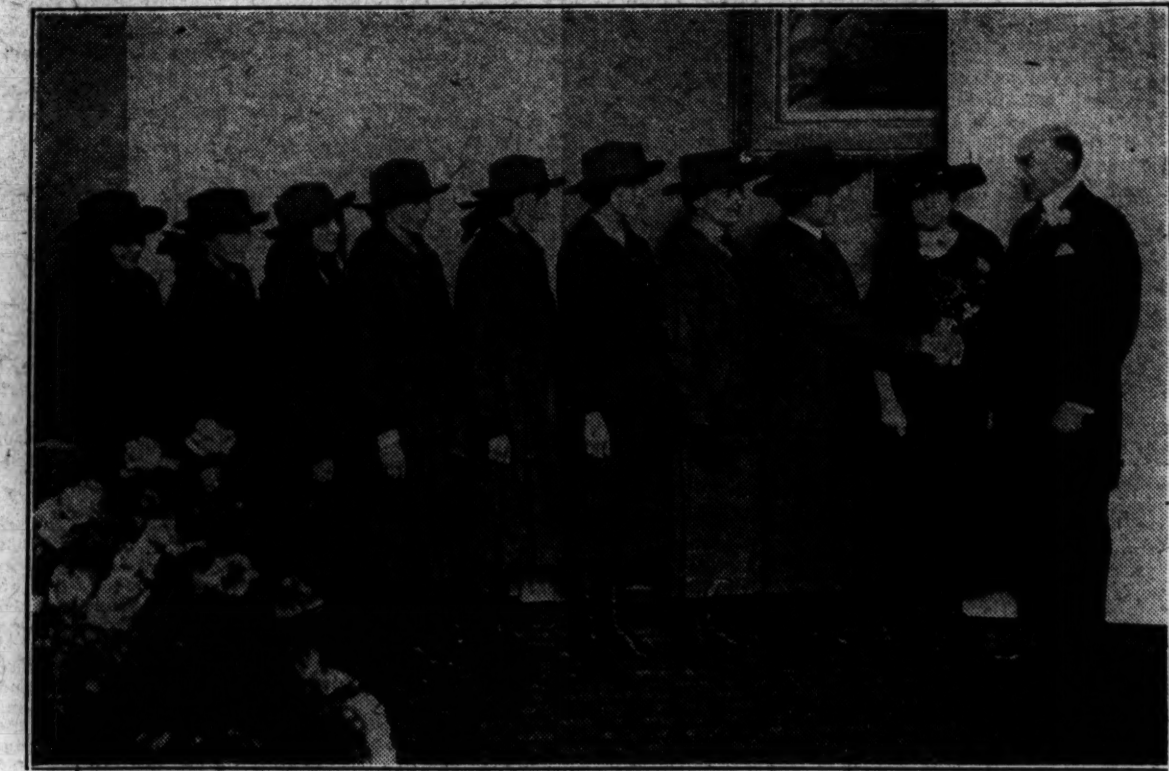
The Council met at noon, but adjourned in an hour to reconvene at 4 p. m. Governor announced, after the Council took its recess, that he was not prepared to submit the name of Mr. Pelletier's successor this noon, but would be in a position to do so when the Council came in later in the day.

Governor Cox and the Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen, were in conference on Washington's Birthday in regard to filling the vacancy in the district attorneyship. Several leading members of the Boston Bar Association have been interviewed by the Governor in an effort to select the best qualified incumbent. A number of prospective candidates also have talked with the Governor.

The next step in the action against the former district attorney is the disbarment proceedings against him, together with Daniel H. Coakley, William J. Corcoran, Daniel V. McIsaac and Harry Levens. Disbarment proceedings are also pending against John P. Leahy, though it is said these are not in any way connected with the Pelletier case.

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Governor Cox Greets Girl Scouts

Mrs. Arthur W. Hait, State Commissioner of Girl Scouts, presented some of her proteges at Washington's Birthday Reception

BOSTON HONORS  
FIRST PRESIDENTWashington Birthday Reception  
Held at State House

George Washington, his ideals and his achievements were extolled yesterday at meetings of patriotic and historical societies, and his works as Father of the Nation were honored in a wide variety of ways. More than 4000 men, women and children passed through the Hall of Flags at the State House, where Governor and Mrs. Cox welcomed them at the thirty-third annual Washington Birthday reception. Delegations from many organizations were received, including the Girl Scouts, veterans' organizations, fraternal groups, patriotic and military societies and local clubs.

Many Masonic lodges held meetings in honor of George Washington, Mason and master of his lodge. The Ancient and Honorable Field Artillery attended the Governor's reception and later gathered for a banquet in Faneuil Hall, at which honor was done the achievements of the great American leader.

Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Ore., president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed the Massachusetts society at a luncheon. At the Washington Birthday observances in the Old South Meeting House the Old South prizes were awarded to recent graduates of high and Latin schools of Greater Boston for excellence in writing essays on assigned topics of American history. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of government at Harvard University, addressed the meeting on Washington, touching upon the personal characteristics and abilities of the leader.

## Vice-President Speaks

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Vice-President Coolidge, in an address at John Hopkins University yesterday, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him, said the United States had adopted the policy of George Washington toward the world. This, he said, was not of a policy of "dictation, coercion or imperialism, but of cooperation and helpfulness and of faith in the sanction of the universal conscience of mankind." "The United States was ready," Mr. Coolidge said, "to bear its share of the burdens of the world, but it could not 'live the life of other peoples or remove from them the necessity of working out their destiny.'"

This willingness, he said, was shown in the calling of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, responsive to "the voice of the people" as regarded naval disarmament. The four-power Pacific treaty, Mr. Coolidge said, "rests on the sanction of justice" and "its strength is its simplicity." The League of Nations, as an instrument to promote the peace of the world, did not meet the approval of the American people, because they saw in its content, whether intended or not, a diminution of their independence and in its provisions the final sanction, not of conscience, but of force."

SIGMA NU CONVENES  
HERE FOR FIRST TIME

Sigma Nu Fraternity will make Boston its convention city for the first time in the history of that organization when delegates from all parts of New England gather at the Hotel Brunswick tomorrow and Saturday. The annual conventions are usually held at a college or city where an undergraduate chapter has been established. As a chapter was started at Massachusetts Institute of Technology several years ago, though its charter was obtained only last year, the convention will be held here.

The convention will open tomorrow morning, and the annual alumni ball will be held in the evening. As soon as business is completed Saturday morning the convention will adjourn to the Technology Sigma Nu House at 583 Beacon Street, where the new chapter will be installed. The annual banquet will take place in the evening.

OPPOSITION TO DR. WORK AS  
POST OFFICE HEAD APPEARSLarge Groups Who Favor Medical Freedom Refer to  
the Candidate's Attitude in Colorado  
Senatorial Campaign

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Special).—An issue raised in Colorado politics several years ago is being raised again in connection with the reported intention of President Harding to appoint Dr. Hubert Work to succeed Will H. Hays as Postmaster-General.

During the past few days the attitude which Dr. Work takes on medical matters, and particularly his strong advocacy of making medical rules and regulations more stringent, has been called to the attention of prominent senators by representatives of bodies of citizens who believe in medical freedom. Among those who have joined in making these representations are many strong and influential supporters of the Administration.

There is no disposition on the part of these to question the character or capacity of the First Assistant Postmaster-General. They merely point out that he has on several occasions adopted an attitude which was out of sympathy with their views, and they therefore believe that the appointment might prove offensive to a large body of people.

When Dr. Work ran for United States Senator from Colorado he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Charles S. Thomas, who retired from the Senate recently. In the Colorado campaign one of the issues was between Dr. Work's strong indorsement of exclusive medical laws for the State as contrasted with the liberal attitude taken by Mr. Thomas. An echo of this fight is now being heard here and has been strengthened by some actions taken by the First Assistant Postmaster-General since he took up his present office. It is expected that the matter will be called to the attention of President Harding

before the appointment is definitely announced.

At the moment the general belief is that Dr. Work is the candidate the President has in mind. On the other hand the exigencies of politics are not being overlooked. In all probability the President and his lieutenants would prefer to tide over the vacancy that the retirement of Mr. Hays will cause until after the November elections when it would be possible to fill the place with a "Republican lame duck," more prominent in party councils than Dr. Work has been. It is this situation that gives rise to the rumor that if Dr. Work is given the Cabinet position there might be attached to the offer a proviso calling for his withdrawal in favor of someone else within a period of months.

FRENCH WARN GREEKS  
FOR CARGO SEIZURE

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Special Cable).—The French Government views in a serious light the refusal of the Greek Government to release the coal cargo to the French merchant ship Espoir, seized by Greece as contraband of war. The Greeks maintain that the coal was intended for the Kemalists. They do not intend to detain the ship, but they will keep the coal.

France replies that she possesses in Greece by treaty the rights of the most favored nation and thus shares in the benefits of the Anglo-Hellenic Treaty, which does not permit seizures in the circumstances which now arise. The French Government warns Greece that, in case of a persistent refusal, she will institute reprisals against Greek ships.

Never Lose Faith in the  
People, Says Mrs. CattWoman Suffrage Leader Asserts They Are Logical in  
Long Run and Intend to Be Just

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 21 (Special).—"Never lose faith in the people," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at exercises at Mount Holyoke College yesterday in observance of Washington's birthday. "They may be slow to comprehend, reluctant to travel new paths, but in the long run they are logical and they intend to be just."

"A good citizen," said Mrs. Catt, "is one of whom it may be said, 'he compelled his community, State, or nation to move forward.' The word citizen indicates the relation of the individual man or woman to the political organization we know as government. Women always were citizens of this country, but a new responsibility came to them in their relation to government when the vote was extended to them. They are now responsible citizens."

Mrs. Catt went on to say that in a nation like ours where self-government and universal suffrage are the rule, citizens, whether they like it or not, fall into one of three classes—good citizens, indifferent citizens, or bad citizens.

"The character of our civilization, the ratio of our progress to the progress of other nations, depend solely upon the number and the will of our good citizens. A man or a woman may be good in a capacity quite outside politics, but no one can be a good citizen except through politics. As a help in such times I commend

a thorough understanding of the aim of our government. In a moment of inspired idealism, our forefathers wrote it in the Preamble of the Federal Constitution. I urge all college women to memorize that Preamble, master it, or if that proves too difficult, reduce the Preamble to the phrase which is inclusive of all the rest—the General Welfare. When politics is in a tangle apply this test and ask yourself in which direction lies the general welfare. It will lead you to clear and honest thinking. I reluctantly add, that when you arrive at a clear understanding of a situation by this rule you may find yourself standing alone, your party and your friends still lost in the maze. There is grandeur, however, in the isolation of being in the right."

The kind of civilization which the future will build in this country depends upon the intelligence and proper participation of the rank and file of our millions of citizens, but also upon the character, the earnestness and the vision of leaders. Never in your day will there come a time when progress does not call for leaders, and if college women do not respond to that call where shall they be found among women?"

"Do not lose faith in parties and politics. Parties are composed of the kind of people who live in a community, and politics can climb no higher than the average of those people. Do not lose faith in that average for it is only through it that the nation can at anytime rise to better and higher things."

EFFORT TO REOPEN  
CASES DROPPED BY  
DEPOSED OFFICIALSCharles S. Mellen and Other  
Prominent Men Among  
Defendants

Following the decisions handed down by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, finding the district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties guilty of malfeasance in office, action was taken today seeking the reopening of certain not-prosecuted cases.

Unprecedented litigation was begun in the Supreme Court today when Edmund D. Cushman of 141 Beacon Street in a petition brought against Endicott D. Saltonstall, District Attorney of Middlesex County, Charles S. Mellen, one-time New Haven Railroad president, and a group of prominent bankers and brokers, asked a writ of mandamus directing the Superior Court of Middlesex County to recall not-prosecuted cases against many of these prominent men in which indictments were not pressed by William J. Corcoran, one-time district Attorney of Middlesex County. The petition is returnable March 7.

The other defendants named are Frederick S. Mosely, Sewell H. Fessenden, Neal Rantoul, Stephen V. R. Crosby, Benjamin P. T. Mosely, William B. Clough, the latter of New York, all members of the firm of F. S. Mosely Company, bankers and brokers, 50 Congress street; Edward R. Cogswell of Brookline, Enoch Beane of Cambridge, James F. Pennell of Cambridge, H. E. Mason of Cambridge, Lesley N. Brock of Cambridge, all of whom were members of the Board of Investment of the Cambridge Savings Bank; also Gustavus Goepfer of Cambridge, James G. Ferguson of Brookline, David C. Proudfoot of Cambridge, Charles W. Dailey of Cambridge and Frederick B. Wheeler of Allston, this group being members of the Board of Investment of the East Cambridge Savings Bank from 1911 to 1914.

The petitioners claim that from September, 1911 to February, 1914, the Mosely Company, defendants, procured loans from the banks mentioned upon notes of the Hampden Railroad, a railroad never completed and never a railroad, in fact. The same claim is made against Mr. Mellen, one-time president of the New Haven railroad.

It is alleged that Mr. Corcoran presented evidence to the grand jury resulting in the indictment of all defendants, except the defendant, Endicott Saltonstall. The indictment charged larceny and conspiracy, and the petitioner, Mr. Cushman, alleges there was ample evidence for the trial of the cases, but no effort was made to try them.

It is alleged that in 1916 District Attorney Corcoran while talking with former Attorney-General Atwill stated that he had a good case against the defendants. The basis of the charges was that the money was secured on notes not indorsed as required by law. In December of 1916 just before Mr. Corcoran's term expired, he not-prosecuted all these cases. It is alleged also that in Mr. Corcoran's reported confession to the Attorney-General, J. Weston Allen, he referred to this act among others.

The firm of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt were counsel for the Mosely Company in this case. It is alleged by the petitioner that Richard M. Saltonstall of this firm is a brother of Endicott Saltonstall and the father of Leverett Saltonstall, an assistant district attorney, also that the defendant is a cousin by marriage of Endicott Saltonstall.

Admitting that Mr. Saltonstall cannot recall for trial the not-prosecuted cases of Mr. Corcoran, the petitioner claims that the Superior Court may do so.

The petitioner represents that Mr. Saltonstall cannot impartially attend to this matter. He states that on February last, his counsel conferred with Mr. Saltonstall and that Mr. Saltonstall declared he could deal with the matter impartially, despite his connection with some defendants, and objected to the matter being presented to the Superior Court.

Mr. Saltonstall said he then, the petitioner alleges, that if the bill was filed and any untrue statements were made about his, Mr. Saltonstall's, attitude he would see that the lawyer was punished. Mr. Saltonstall was biased and hostile, the petitioner alleges, and refused to turn the matter over to Attorney-General Allen.

FIREARM POSSESSION  
RESTRICTION URGED

Greater restriction on the possession of firearms was urged this morning when the legislative committee on public safety gave hearing on several measures having this intent in view and differing only as to the extent and severity of the restrictions.

Regulation was urged as necessary in the present prevalence of crime and attacks with criminal intent, and was opposed as applying an unnecessary restriction that, it was claimed, does not and cannot attain the end desired.

## Australia Renews Restrictions

MELBOURNE, Australia—Feb. 23.—With a view to frustrating a possible German attempt to regain control of the Australian base metals industry, the federal government today announced the renewal of war-time restrictions on the export of certain minerals, and also the prohibition of the exportation of gold specie or bullion without the Treasurer's consent.

"PAY-AS-YOU-GO" POLICY  
IN NATIONAL FINANCE URGEDElliot Wadsworth Tells Chamber America Should Make  
Expenditures From Income, Not From Borrowing, to Retain Its Position

America's strong financial condition among the nations can be maintained only by a "pay-as-you-go" policy, Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Boston man, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the assembly luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

America's floating debt totaling \$32,500,000,000, of which \$6,500,000,000 falls due in less than 18 months, the speaker declared to be too large for any business institution.

While further expenditures are being considered for a soldier bonus, ship subsidies, and other new federal activities, the nation faces a deficit next year, Mr. Wadsworth declared.

"To meet the deficit to pay for these new expenditures," he said, "money should be provided from income, not by further borrowing."

Foreign Trade Shrinking  
Mr. Wadsworth said in part: "Our foreign trade is shrinking at a tremendous pace. Every one is feeling the effect and trying to form a judgment on the subject under discussion—Our New Business as a Creditor Nation."

Before even making a guess, the record of the past should be considered. The war period is no abnormal

that it is necessary to take for such study the general business conditions in 1913 and before, and the part we were playing at home and abroad.

"For some years before the war the whole world had been equipping itself with modern facilities; better railroads, larger ships, electric lights, street railways, telephones and interurban lines. The United States had enjoyed a period of development such as has never been recorded in history.

"International trade had become general, aided by the universal gold basis and well-established credits between the banks and merchants of all countries. We think of the gold basis as an old institution, but it was only in the last 20 years of the last century that the gold standard was firmly established in the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain. The larger South American countries stabilized their currencies between 1900 and 1913. England, alone, had maintained specie payment since 1821.

Credit Was Improving  
The credit of this country among the investors of England and the Continent was steadily improving. We were regular and large borrowers.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)



## COMPETITION IS KEEN FOR BEST OF ALL BREEDS TITLE

Keen Judging Has Been Feature of the Boston Dog Show at Mechanics Building

Competition for the "best of all breeds" title, awarded today at the Dog Show of the Eastern Dog Club in Mechanics Building, Boston, has been so keen during the last two days that many expect Boxwood Barkentine, who took honors in Airedales, to be severely pushed by others, particularly the wire-haired Fox Terrier "winners," Hard Oider. Keen judging has made many enjoy this show more than others, as there have been several upsets of decisions at the New York show of last week. Two outstanding examples are the placing of Mrs. Henry Stephens' wire-haired Fox Terrier dog Hard Oider over Homer Gage's Ch. Welsh Corgi, and the reversing in the standing at the Sealyham terriers, Barberrill Hill Booleger and Laneside Rascal, as Thomas le Bouillier's Rascal took "winners" dogs.

A regular holiday crowd thronged the hall yesterday, many of them being attracted by the judging of the setters and pointers. One of the attractions was the miniature field trials for the bird dogs. The value of it, however, was questioned by many, as some of the best-working dogs were beaten by the so-called "bench type." Others found the chief point of interest in Arthur T. Walden's team of huskie half-breeds. Particularly were these dogs in evidence during the mid-day when, after a run of five miles through the Fenway, they raced along the side aisle of the hall, dragging the sledges which they used on the recent championship sledge-dog race.

Two of the unfamiliar dogs which have been of value in showing the public what a wide range the terrier class affords, are the Little Welsh Terrier and the Doberman Pinscher, the dog which is used in Germany largely as the Airedale is used here. The Welsh, which is the size of a fox terrier, but marked like an Airedale, had few entries but many of the bolder breeders are making a determined effort to bring this little fellow to deserved popularity. An increase is noted in Doberman entries, and this large, snappy dog is believed, by breeders, to be ideally adapted for a watch dog on a country estate.

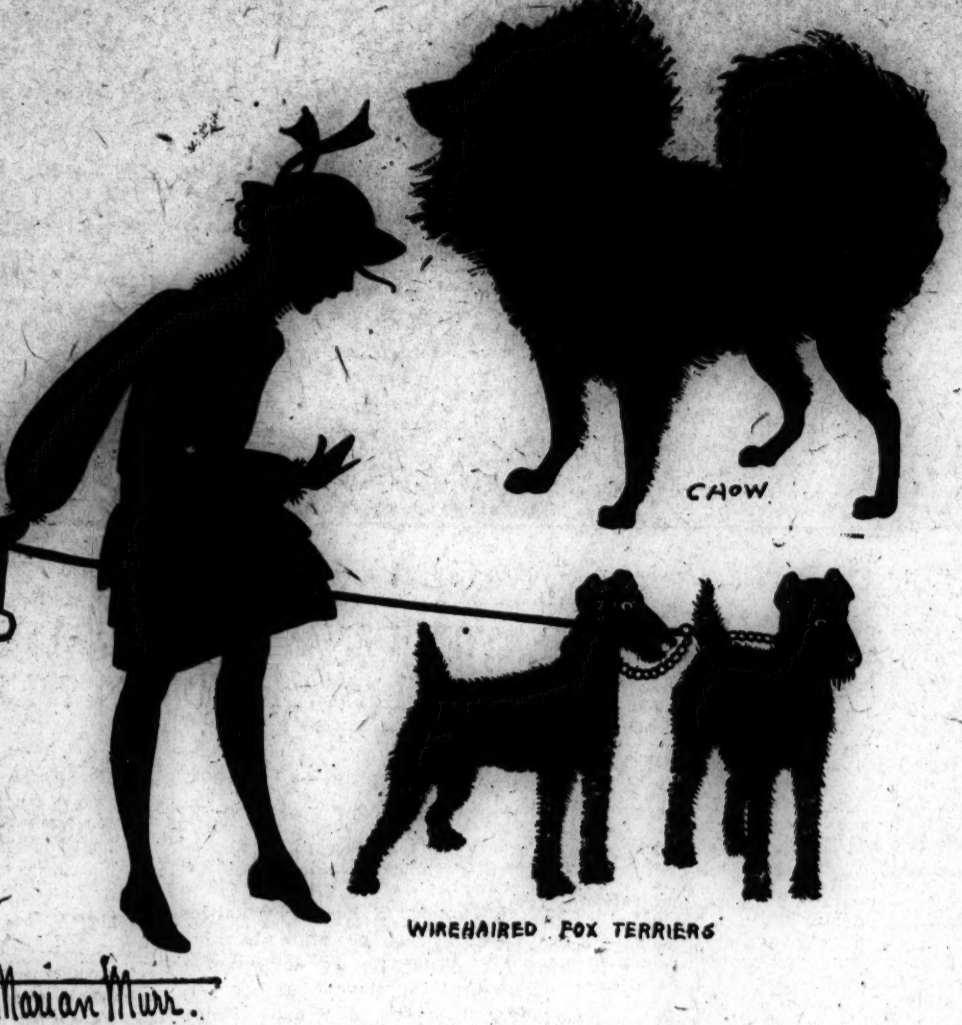
A few steps down and across from Boxwood Barkentine, the young Airedale, Frederic C. Hood has won consistently with, rests his half-brother, Boxwood, Beaconfield, owned by Frank R. Lawlor. These two terriers are believed by Airedale breeders to be one of the best-matched pairs seen in many years. In fact, at least two well-known terrier breeders have expressed the opinion that Beaconfield is a shade better than Barkentine, although the reputation established by the latter dog almost overnight, at New York, is a hard one to ignore, despite the fact that Beaconfield was not shown there.

If the crowds attracted at the ring-side by the Great Danes and Old English Sheepdogs were any criterion, these two breeds are assured of everlasting popularity. Their size, however, is against them for a household pet, although one Great Dane, weighing 169 pounds, and coal-black in color, is constantly attended by her master and mistress who bring in all sorts of fruits and delicacies, forbidden to the general run of kennel dogs.

Some of the most attractive specimens were found by others to be lodged in the little cages, where the toy dogs were located on the platform. The judging of the Pekingeses was particularly well attended, with these little "lion-dogs" of China marching proudly around with their "symbol of dignity" well curled and feathered over their backs. Other points of



ENGLISH SHEPHERD



WIRED-HAIRED FOX TERRIER

Silhouette impressions of some of the aristocrats at the Boston Dog Show

Interest were the tiny Chihuahuas, the hairless dog of Mexico, the old-style English Yorkshire terriers, the Maltese dog, Little Honey-Girl, and V. W. Mason's Brussels Griffon, Miss Binks. With their popularity unabated, the booths of the German shepherd police dogs were crowded by those eager to see the grace and form of these sable, fawn, black and tan wolf-like dogs, who are claimed to be unexcelled as guards, or for police duty. The Ayaon Kennels of Howard P. Soule, Topfield, and the Star Kennels, North Adams, were especially well represented and staged.

Those who are eligible to compete for the crowning honors of the show and who may be seen in the rings tonight number many dogs of note in their ranks. The Greenacre Kennels have both "winners" honors for show chow dogs and females, with Li Ping Chow taking the former and Wyndham's Wang Woo the latter. For the Chesapeake Bay dogs, Maurice L. Reed's Prince takes "winners" ribbons. The Old English sheep dog "winners" honors for dogs went to William A. F. Jamison's International Weather. The Kinnelon Kennels took similar place for females with their Kinnelon Halloween.

Another reversing of the New York placing is seen in the Scottish Terriers with Fairwold's Kennels, Albourn Rocket taking the lead over the sensational youngster, Rannoch Moor Cricket. "Winners" females for this breed went to Lochray Coquette. The Misses B. and G. de Coppett's Windemere Bother took "winners" for Welsh terriers, dogs, and Welwre New Diod took the similar honors for females of this breed. Mrs. Sidney Franco's Glen Iris Dal Dream was "winners" for Pekingeses dogs and Mrs. John C. Liggett's Blondell of Wigs was placed the same for females. "Winners" dogs and females, for smooth fox terriers were Ch. Sabine Ringcraft and Ch. Sabine Fernlike, respectively.

Glengarry Cock o' the North took winners dogs for the West Highland White Terriers, and Greenwich Wolvlye Rhods took similar honors for females. Mrs. Alfred C. Kluepfel's Westbourne

Sporan was "winners" for Cairn terriers, dogs, and Mrs. Charles A. Orcutt's Sprite of Quinisset was similarly placed for females. Dr. C.F. Sullivan took "winners" dogs in French bull dogs, with his Marquis Sans Prix, while Verdun Belle, the property of Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman, was the female "winners."

Other winners were: Collies, Mrs. Florence B. Hinch's Belhaven Laund Logie; toy black and tan terriers, Warren W. McIsaac's Tiny; Italian greyhounds, Mrs. George D. Winchester's Gullie; Chihuahuas, Mrs. Peaster's Ch. Little Pedro; foxhounds, J. O. Enders' Paddy; Clumber spaniels, Mrs. R. H. Reece's Hambrook Prince; Ch. cocker spaniels, Joe Hill's Baby Grand for solid color, and Cassilis' Kennel Boots of Cassilis for parti-color; pomeranians, M. K. Caslin's Eastney Pine Gold; beagles, Mossell Kennels, Bannock Guardsman.

## BANKRUPT SOVIET RULE IS PREDICTED

Speaker at Conference on Russia Says Overthrow of Present Government Will Come Soon

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 23.—The prediction that it would not be long before the Russian Soviet Government would be "bankrupt and overthrown" was made by Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein in an address at a conference on Russian affairs at Clark University today. Dr. Goldstein was formerly director of the seminary of political economy at the University of Moscow, and for many years economic adviser to ministers under the imperial government. After saying that the faulty economic policy of the imperial government, together with political oppression and the steadily increasing sufferings of the Russian soldiers, created the basis for the Bolshevik coup d'état, he continued: "What the war failed to do in the way of decreasing productive work in Russia, Bolshevik nationalization and socialization succeeded in doing. Productive activity in agriculture diminished, bringing the country to a famine. The activity of industry and transportation was almost entirely done away with, bringing Russia back to the level of the middle of the nineteenth century.

"To exist without producing is impossible for even the richest country. The accumulated wealth of Russia has quickly disappeared and it will not be long before the Soviet Government will be bankrupt and overthrown."

Dr. Stanislaus Novakovsky, former assistant professor of geography in the Kiev Commercial and Geographic Institutes and now a professor and lecturer at Clark University, gave an exhaustive description of the natural resources of Russia. He pointed out that before the war more than three-quarters of the population were engaged in agriculture and that the 240,000,000 acres under cultivation constituted the largest cultivated area of any country in the world.

"About 95 per cent of the entire area of Russia," he continued, "was not cultivated. According to some calculations it has been proven that up to 50 per cent of that undeveloped territory would be adaptable for agriculture. This fully proves what tremendous possibilities await Russia."

He said Russia had all the natural possibilities for the development of the cattle industry on a large scale and told of enormous resources in forests, fisheries, oil and mining.

"At present," he continued, "everything is destroyed and turned into a heap of ruins. One need not be a prophet to say what a tremendous task awaits Russia in restoring order and repatriating that which has been destroyed by the tornado of the Bolshevik revolution. New forces are needed for the regeneration of Russia, forces that will be both creative and constructive."

**Swiss Club to Entertain**  
Swiss people of Greater Boston will be entertained tonight by the Y. W. C. A. Swiss Club, an organization of young women which was founded for the purpose of promoting friendship among women and girls of that nationality. The entertainment will be held at 40 Berkeley street.

## From "Pom" to Police Dog at Mechanics Hall Show

These, and All the Grades Between, Share in the Throng's Paudits

The dog show appears to gather together as conglomerate a crowd of people as almost any other event in our contemporary life. There are women of hardy manner and vigilant eyes who enter their strange little gossamer of dogs in their strange little brocade baskets, who inform you with a rattle of technical language that their "Poms" or their "Pekes" or their butterfly dogs are really the only thoroughbreds in a certain large section of the country and that they have held their own against all comers in all the shows for so many years that it is really too humorous.

There are the smart women in tweeds and spats who raise Chows or Scotties in a businesslike manner, who speak with accents of culture and who look as if the trappings of an effort would seem to be a profound irritation.

There are slim, tall young women, scarcely more than girls, but of the same vigor and self-possession as the police dogs they lead about, which tug restively at iron-linked chains; young women whose clothes are of lavenders, whose heels are low and sturdy, who have clear eyes and the touch that constant contact with early morning winds gives to complexions.

There are seasoned men who show off strings of Airedales and Scotties, whose English bulldogs sniff and snort in the approved manner, whose Sealyhams policy of their nicely shouldered, men of ruddy countenance and aggressive manner to whom dog shows seem to be practically the only proper pursuit in life.

There are women who dress shaggy and shabbily, perhaps to match the shaggy appearance of their Old English sheepdogs with their nicely tumbled furs and their eyes invisible under the cascade of snowy, silken hair brushed to its highest sheen.

**A Terrific Barking**  
The annual show of the Eastern Dog

Club, held in Mechanics Building, is as most dog shows. There is a terrific barking from the beginning of the day to the end, the shrill, treble barks of toy dogs holding their own with curious distinctness against the bass barks of great Danes and Wolfhounds. There are the rows of pink and blue-lined baskets and cradles, sacred from the very first dog shows to the aristocrats of the toy dog world, holding the blinking, snobbish looking little things which stare and sniff and yap and look totally useless. It is a curious thing, but a really beautiful toy dog, one that has charm, is practically impossible to find along the gallery where the toy classes are benches. The Pekingeses are querulous and impertinent. The Pomeranians show a shrill hostility to those who pause, openmindedly, to admire their chocolate or tan coats, their sharply pointed noses. The Chihuahuas look uncomfortable and half dressed, and the poodles—one really can't go into discussion about the poodles.

There seems indicated in this year's show a gradual drawing away from stressing of the useless breeds. Two or three "Poms" where there formerly were dozens. A dozen "Pekes" where there used to be scores. A Mexican greyhound or two, very lean, very anxious-looking, plaintively curious as to what it is all about.

And the stress has fallen upon the harder breeds, "dogs that are worth a man's time." The interesting wire-haired fox terriers which are comparatively new to this country and are extremely successful. The Airedales which compel admiration always for their sheer sporting selves. The Irish terriers and the wire-haired, though distinctly different, Scotties and Sealyhams.

There are the police dogs which the war taught us to value and which in peace time, have shown a dozen points of honor. Police dogs vary greatly, and no more varied group has recently been collected than that

shown in Boston this year. Some of them have gentle, wise faces with glints of softness in the eyes. In the faces of others there is a touch of the vigilance, of the warring protective spirit, which made their kind invaluable in trench service. And then there are the rest, fortunately an appreciable minority, which look strangely kin to the single, half-wolf of the string which Jacques Suzanne raced at Berlin, N. H. A few which look as if the steel blue chain that holds them in their securely barricaded bench would always be the only contact between them and civilization, and that an arbitrary one.

And then there is a mystery dog, so called, causing an agreeable excitement over their being placed in class and breed.

**The Thoughts of a Chow**  
Who can say what a Chow thinks about? Certainly those quizzical masks, as inscrutable as the human faces of the empire from which they originally came, must overlay some form of thought. To be sure, if one of the empresses of China owned all the Chows reported to have belonged to her as ancestors of those now in this country, she must have been a reasonably busy woman. In one black Chow particularly, though given a first prize in Tuesday's judging, there seemed centered all the pride centuries of flawless ancestry, something in the lift of the shoulders as he stepped restlessly about on his short leash, something in the deep-set eyes that gleamed so wisely against his dusky ruff furled to its fullest pride.

The two Chows—the black and the blue—the latter the delicate color of slow drifting smoke against a twilight sky, looked quiet at each other as they were led through their paces before the absorbed judge. To them it mattered little that their standing in the dog world was being weighed by cautious, tutored minds. Once, as they moved rather closely along one side of the ring, vibrant noses lifted gently toward each other in a sort of orientally calm friendliness. And the black won the blue ribbon, absently watching his owner stuff it in his coat pocket, and the blue trotted off to his bench with a lesser ribbon and as undisturbed a demeanor. Chows are not noted for good temper, but there seems to be less hostility and disturbance in their benches this year than is customary.

**Collies Well Represented**  
Collies? Some of this year's entries are amazingly, and a little unpleasantly, too closely inbred. The noses are too long, too slender, too arched at the bridge, and in one or two the eyes look mere slits in satin smooth faces, slits in which the traditional softness of collie eyes is regrettably missing. But there is a group which retains just enough of the old-fashioned breeding with equally enough of the new to make them eminently satisfactory. These are the proud, lifting pace, the massive shoulders, the white and gold or the shimmering orange beauty, which makes one who has no predisposition concerning dogs wonder why in the world anyone considers buying anything but a collie.

In a careful fenced inclosure the string of huskies with which Arthur Walden of Wonalancet won the 120-mile derby, the first of this month, is quartered. Their fawn beauty catches lights and glooms from the high hung electriciers of the building. Chinook, the remarkable lead, sprawls drowsily in his corner, and the others, chained at intervals which give the group an unbelievably neat look, lool about, their soot-colored eyes half closed, their plumed tails tapping the pale gold sawdust infrequently. They like neither warm weather nor the habitations of civilization. They are accustomed to great wastes of unmarked snow, to the whine of wind in pine trees, to the cold firmness of ice and snow under their flying feet. So perhaps it is partly the warm air that makes them languid and perhaps the rest is a sense that everything but their own country is foolish.

**Vermont Association to Meet**  
Gov. James Hartness of Vermont and United States Senator William P. Dillingham are expected to be present at the thirty-fourth annual reception and banquet of the Vermont Association of Boston at the Hotel Vendome on Saturday evening. A trustee of the organization's permanent fund will be elected at a business meeting preceding the banquet.

## WOMEN UNIONIST MEETING CALLED

Opposition to Be Organized to "Equal Rights" Constitutional Amendment

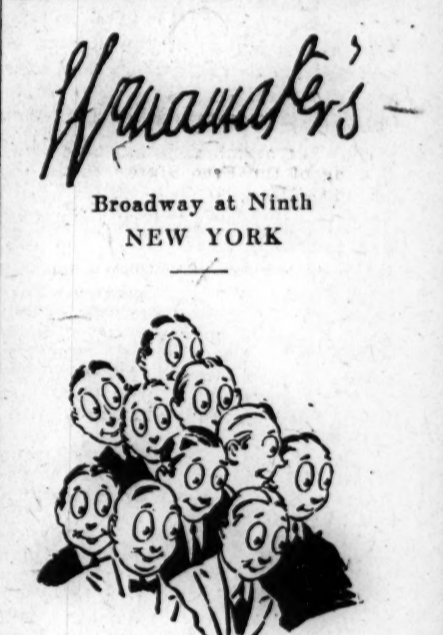
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (Special).—Women trade unionists have been summoned to Washington for a conference to be held on Sunday by the National Women's Trade Union League to organize the opposition to the proposed blanket "equal rights" amendment to the federal Constitution.

The call reads in part: "On the basis of legal advice from attorneys who have made a study of the special fields of constitutional and industrial law, our national legislative committee and executive board believe that the so-called 'equal rights' blanket amendment proposed by the National Women's Party to the federal Constitution would seriously interfere with existing laws which we have labored for years to secure. We believe, in the light of experience with the federal Constitution as it stands, that the language of the proposed amendment, if embodied in the Constitution, including the terms 'civil or legal disabilities and inequalities on account of sex, or on account of marriage unless anything alike to both sexes,' would be subject to such varying opinions by the state courts that laws protecting wage-earning women including wage-earning mothers, would have to be come once more the subject of lawsuits and eventual decision of the United States Supreme Court as to their constitutionality. At the very least, we believe that the proposed amendment, by throwing these laws into the courts, would involve years of lawsuits and delay before the question could be settled."

Delegates to the conference will include working women from many parts of the country, representing their various local unions, central labor bodies, and the various branches of the National Women's Trade Union League, which is itself a federation of trade union women and allies of the Labor movement, with an affiliated membership of about 600,000.

**Open Shop Warning Issued**  
QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 23 (Special).—Granite manufacturers of Quincy will operate on an open shop basis if the strike against a reduction in wages from \$1.25 to \$1 continues much longer, according to a statement issued by their association to the strikers. For some time few orders have been received, whereas the industrial situation leaves sufficient numbers of non-union men available for what work is being done.

**Wanamaker's**  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



"Getting back to normalcy" is quite a fad.

One man asks us when clothing will again be "cheap."

Cheap clothing is always available.

It all depends upon the point of view.

There are some kinds of clothing that never enter the Wanamaker stocks.

We don't want to sell them.

They will not give satisfaction, because they are made simply as "price" propositions.

Clothing here must have something to recommend it besides a low price.

It must have, first of all, service-giving quality.

If a man is satisfied with shoddy, he has the right to wear it, but—

We, as a store, don't believe in shoddy.

Somehow or other it doesn't ring true.

## Scarlet Mittens Are Sought By the Little Person of Three

When They Are Not Discovered, the Art of the Department-Store Floorwalker Eases Disappointment

It was Saturday afternoon. The streets were freighted with a heavy blanket of melting snow. The main floor of the department store was dismal and wet with the slip-slipping feet of shopping crowds. A young woman with a little person of three standing along busily by her side threaded a hampered way looking for scarlet mittens. She could evidently find every department quite easily except the one for scarlet mittens. She was unable to dismiss the errand until a brighter day when they might be more easily found, for the little person of three had been told about the gayety of scarlet mittens, and had become deeply impressed with their desirability, and was prattling, "Yes, I think we find 'em. . ."

But the crowds were thick and careless in their behavior, and the young woman said, experimentally, to the little person of three, "I don't believe they have any scarlet mittens in this store. . ."

A slim man, past middle age and with something a little too active in his air to mark the traditional floorwalker, stepped quickly to the young woman's side and said, cheerfully smiling, "May I be of assistance to you, Madame?" It sounded Continental and Madame could scarcely believe it, but she laughed and said, "Why, er—yes, we were—that is, we want some scarlet mittens. Do you suppose they have them in the store?"

The man said, "I'm very sorry, Madame. Isn't there any other way in which we can serve you before you go?" And Madame said, with awe, "No, thanks." The man (he was a floorwalker, a fact which was suddenly and unmistakably established by a shrill puncheon from a neighboring counter, with a little note of scorn in it, "Oh, Mr. Sherman! please sign. . .") said to the little person of three, "I hope you'll find your scarlet mittens. I wish you could have found them here. I'd like to shake hands with such a nice young person as you are. Good-bye."

They shook hands gravely. It was Saturday afternoon. And the main floor of the store was dismal and wet with the slip-slipping feet of the crowds. But what an art that man made of floorwalking!

vicissitudes. There were fittens of leather, clumsy in shape, with fuzzy linings. There was nearly every sort of mitten except scarlet. The little person of three became restless and searched the smiling face of the man who busily thumbed through box after box of socks, and there was gathering doubt in the great blue eyes, something which said, "Come now—you really have no scarlet mittens, have you?"

The man saw it out of the tail of his eye, and engaged the little person in conversation. About the trip to town and the fact that it was bad weather for little persons to be out. About other things which might overlay the importance of the scarlet mittens, which seemed less and less likely to be found.

The young woman decided suddenly that the hunt was over. She said to the little person "I think perhaps we can find them somewhere else. Shall we try?" And the little person said, instantly "Yes—we go."

Then the man said, "I'm very sorry, Madame. Isn't there any other way in which we can serve you before you go?" And Madame said, with awe, "No, thanks." The man (he was a floorwalker, a fact which was suddenly and unmistakably established by a shrill puncheon from a neighboring counter, with a little note of scorn in it, "Oh, Mr. Sherman! please sign. . .") said to the little person of three, "I hope you'll find your scarlet mittens. I wish you could have found them here. I'd like to shake hands with such a nice young person as you are. Good-bye."

They shook hands gravely. It was Saturday afternoon. And the main floor of the store was dismal and wet with the slip-slipping feet of the crowds. But what an art that man made of floorwalking!

## RATIFICATION RALLY

SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON Friday, February 24, 8:00 P. M.

To Urge the Ratification of the Treaties of the Washington Conference without Reservations or Delay

**SPEAKERS**  
GOVERNOR CHANNING H. COX Presiding  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL J. WESTON ALLEN  
MRS. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD  
WALTER L. COLLINS  
PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL  
JOHN FARWELL MOORS  
JUDGE MICHAEL J. MURRAY  
JOHN JACKSON WALSH

The Undersigned Non-Partisan Committee Cordially Invites to This Meeting Every Man and Woman Who Believes with the President

"That if we cannot join in making effective these covenants of peace, and stamp this conference with America's approval, we shall discard the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely, and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaim new hope."

Henry Abrahams  
Mrs. Martha Moore Avery  
Mrs. George Minto Baker  
Edmund M. Baker  
Mrs. Elmer Jared Bliss  
Charles Lawrence Burrill  
Mrs. George W. Coleman  
Courtney Crocker  
Miss Frances O. Curtis  
Charles W. Elliot  
George H. Ellis  
Paul E. Fitzpatrick  
Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes  
Robert H. Gardiner  
Miss Mabel Gillespie  
Rev. George A. Gordon  
Arthur D. Hill  
Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins  
Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson  
Edmund J. Kelly  
Louis E. Liggett  
Augustus Peabody Loring  
Edward J. Medford  
Everett Morse  
Pres. Lemuel Herbert Martin  
George E. Miller  
Robert Frost Paine  
Andrew J. Peters  
Mrs. Winona O. Pinckham  
Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul  
George A. Rich  
Odin Roberts  
Mrs. Odie Roberts  
E. M. Rost  
Ellery Sadgwick  
Mr. Edwin A. Shuman  
John H. Storey  
James J. Storrow  
Mrs. James J. Storrow  
Judge Michael H. Sullivan  
Mrs. Elizabeth Titton  
H. O. Underwood  
Joseph Walker  
Robert M. Washburn  
Robert Wiser

"Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction, or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery."—President Harding.

ADMISSION FREE—Organ Recital 7:30—Doors Open at 7:00

## RATIFICATION RALLY TOMORROW NIGHT

Meeting in Symphony Hall  
Called to Urge Senate to Take  
Prompt Action on Treaty

With a clear understanding of the political pitfalls that lie in the path of any piece of legislation concerning which there is a controversy, and apprehensive of long-drawn-out senatorial debates and efforts to attach reservations to the treaties on the floor of the Senate, men and women of Boston and elsewhere in Massachusetts have organized a rally to be held at Symphony Hall at 8 p. m. tomorrow for the purpose of urging the ratification by the Senate of the treaties of the Washington Conference without reservations or delay.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will preside. The list of speakers includes J. Weston Allen, Attorney General; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Walter L. Collins, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; John Farwell Moore, Judge Michael J. Murray and John Jackson Welsh.

### Invitation to Meeting

Responsible for calling the rally is a committee of Bostonians representing almost every phase of the city's activities and wholly nonpartisan so far as political affiliations are concerned. In issuing the call, the committee invited to the meeting all who agree with President Harding's statement that "if we cannot join in making effective these movements of peace (the Washington treaties) and stamp this Conference with America's approval, we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile or unlikely, and write discouragement where today the world is ready to acclaim new hope."

Those behind the movement to urge upon the Senate the necessity for prompt action regarding the Washington treaties state that tomorrow night's rally is but one of a number that are to be held in the near future in various cities throughout the country. Among the New England cities where similar rallies are to be held within the next few weeks are Cambridge, Providence, New Bedford and Fairhaven. A bill rally is also scheduled for New York City.

In discussing the necessity for backing up the action of the Washington Conference, the Rev. Edward Cummings, president of the World Peace Foundation, expresses the opinion that delays would be extremely harmful to the hopefulness that was aroused throughout the world by the manner in which the Washington Conference was conducted.

### Washington Conference Results

"A long-drawn-out debate on the floor of the Senate or the making of reservations to the treaties will confirm the suspicion that still lurks in the thoughts of some Europeans that it is no use to attempt to deal with the United States," says the Rev. Mr. Cummings.

"This suspicion must be allayed or our influence will be lost and any future calls for conferences on our part will be looked at askance. Furthermore, the value of the treaties will be lost unless they are acted upon promptly. This is a crisis in our civilization. Seven years more of the war and peace of the past few years would wind up the white man's civilization."

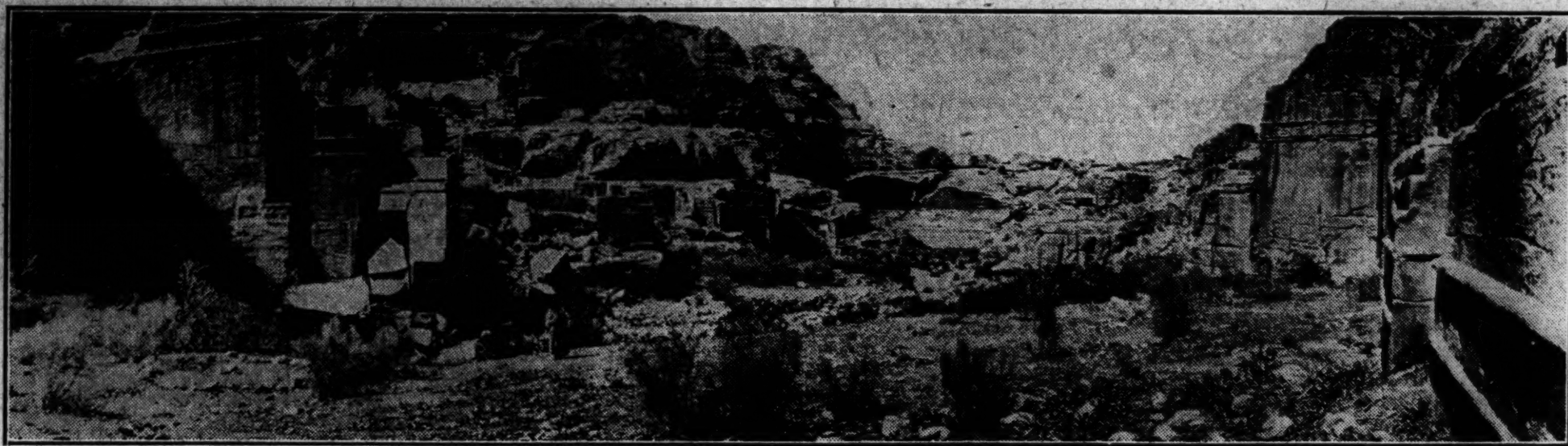
"The European deadlock was broken by the Washington Conference. President Harding has not overstated the case. I was abroad last summer and visited London, Brussels, Berlin, Geneva and Paris. In August the plan to hold the Washington Conference impressed Europeans as being hardly worth while. In September they thought had changed and they were eagerly preparing to attend. Every nation wished to send its best men, and only the Irish situation prevented the attendance of Mr. Lloyd George, so eager was England to participate."

"The Washington Conference has met and done its work. It is now the plain duty of the American people to see to it that our national position is kept strong by insisting that the Senate promptly ratify the action of our accredited representatives at the Conference. To this end citizens of Massachusetts should write to Senators Lodge and Walsh and to Vice-President Coolidge, sending their letters to the United States Senate in Washington, telling these three Massachusetts representatives frankly that they desire the treaties ratified without change and without unnecessary delay. The public opinion of Massachusetts should be brought to bear in support of the American delegates to the Conference."

## FIVE-CENT FARE TEST CONTINUED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—In their efforts to arrive at an equitable solution of the trolley-fare question in Connecticut, the public utilities commissioners have decided to continue the 5-cent fare experiment in Norwalk and Bridgeport through the present month. The dissatisfaction through the State with the 10-cent fare and the removal of the convenient jitney resulted in the Public Utilities Commission's decision to put a 5-cent fare in operation in one heavily-trafficked line in Norwalk and at the solicitation of the municipal government of Bridgeport added another 5-cent experiment in Bridgeport. In the latter city there were to be allowed no transfers.

Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the commission, says that although the time set for the experiment expired in Norwalk on Feb. 6 and in Bridgeport on Feb. 20, the commissioners would extend the time, as it had reserved the right to do, until March 1, on which day they will issue a decision as to the findings of the experiment and also declare their ruling in the matter of fares for the State.



Petra (formerly Petraea), showing ruins of rock-hewn city of ancient Arabia, now made accessible by New Hejaz Railway

## PETRA, ANCIENT ARABIAN RUIN, REACHED BY HEJAZ RAILWAY

Abandoned But Picturesque Ruin of Ancient Metropolis  
Rediscovered By Western World in Last Century  
Now Accessible Over New Hejaz Railway

PETRA, Palestine, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The completion of the Hejaz railway has brought within the reach of the ordinary traveler, who is enterprising enough to endure an uncomfortable train journey and a day's ride across the desert, the picturesque ruins of an ancient, romantic, and nearly forgotten city of old Arabia, the rock-hewn city of Petra or Petraea.

At an unknown date in the dim ages of an Arabian tribe—the Nabataeans—migrated northwards from the inner deserts and settled in the mountains of Edom. In that comparatively fertile land the newcomers fared well. They grew powerful as agriculturists and merchants, for they found that they were in possession of a region which was athwart the highroads connecting the great and populous centers of the ancient East—Egypt, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Asia Minor. This region, now forsaken by man, and avoided by commerce, was in those days crossed and recrossed by important trade routes. Hence the origin of the foundation of Petra. In the rugged declivities of the escarpment, which forms the eastern ramparts of the great rift valley of the Jordan and Dead Sea, the cunning Nabataeans found a stronghold so peculiarly protected by nature that they took the opportunity of converting it into their treasure city. This is the characteristic of Petra: it is hewn, not built—a city carved out of solid rock, secreted among a labyrinth of deep-cut ravines.

Intersection of Caravan Routes  
Petra rose rapidly to fame. Its growth must have been very much like that of modern Port Said. The great inter-continental trade route was in need of a depot—an emporium. Petra supplied the need. It soon became the commercial metropolis of this corner of Asia. On to it converged the caravan routes from Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia, Asia Minor and Persia. Its rock-hewn storehouses were crammed with merchandise from all points of the compass. For a brief period Petra prospered and enjoyed a career which was as brilliant as it was short-lived. It was reputed to have had a population of from 20,000 to 30,000 persons, composed, not of poor husbandmen and shepherds, but of wealthy merchants, who filled the capital with luxury and art.

On descending the escarpment signs of man's handiwork soon show themselves. A man's cliff has been hewn into a caravan-serai—an inn, for the use, no doubt, of belated travelers, for it is situated outside the rock-ramparts of the city. Guest chambers, stables and managers are all there, cut out of the heart of the cliff. Beyond this a precipitous sandstone ridge bars approach. Means of access through this barrier is given by a narrow cleft, called the "Siik." No more romantic or original entrance to a city and its wonders could be conceived. The "Siik" is so narrow in places that one can touch both walls with outstretched arms; it is so deep that the sky above looks like a ribbon of blue, while in many places the overhanging walls completely shut out all view of the heavens. The color of the rock is wine-red and rose, with seams of yellow and purple. In old days it was a paved highway, with aqueducts of running water on either side.

A Splendor of Color and Light  
After wandering through semi-darkness for a mile, splendor of color and a blaze of light greet the eye. The Nabataeans must have had a love of color and effect, for they displayed much ingenuity in the choice of position for their monuments. Passing on into the city, the traveler wends his way through dim gorge and sunlit valley which are all alike hewn and carved into dwelling houses, banqueting halls, temples, theaters, aqueducts, and even reservoirs. A deep ravine was the main thoroughfare of the metropolis. Its rough cliffs have been dressed into smooth faces, relieved by bold bastions and pylons decorated simply but effectively with a plain string pattern. Color runs riot over the rock walls, bands and bars of ochreous yellow and purple form intricate but beautiful designs upon a groundwork of delicate rose, bronze and chocolate.

Where the ravine opens out into a fine cirque of rock, the amphitheater had been carved. There are 30 tiers of seats, and the encircling cliffs form a natural sounding board.

MAKE THE  
Third National Bank  
YOUR BANK  
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"  
Springfield, Mass.

The actual area covered with rock-workings is very large. Not only in the depth of valleys are there ruins, but the naked heights above are also full of interest. Artificial stairways lead to the summits where the original "high places" of old Semitic cult are still discernible. In many ways these are the most impressive relics Petra has to show. They are ages older than the Petra of commerce, Petra of a few hundred years B. C.

Petra was only rediscovered by the Western world a hundred years ago. For long it was difficult of access owing to the hostility of local Bedouin tribes.

## Political Small Talk By RUSH JONES

SENATOR LEWIS PARKHURST of Winchester is serving his second year of his first term from the Sixth Middlesex Senatorial district. The Senator, who last year, and this too for that matter, is a member of several of the important legislative committees, spent his first year on Beacon Hill studying the situation generally and the work which came before him particularly.

A quiet, self-contained man, he set what was generally conceded to be a good example to new men on Beacon Hill. Senator Parkhurst early made it plain that he had come to the Senate to render service as well as to gain a new experience in life. He made it clear that he appreciated the fact that he had been sent to the State Senate by his fellow citizens and that it was obligatory upon him to prove himself.

One of the big state problems to which the quiet Winchester Senator has been devoting himself is that of State's Prison on Prison Point, Charlestown. Senator Parkhurst, a thorough business man, has given the State's Prison subject his personal attention, and his bill in the Legislature to abolish the present unfit and obsolete structure and replace it in some suitable location by modern buildings will be heard from during this session.

Senator Parkhurst is another Massachusetts business man who believes that he owes something to the State. His senatorial district is part of the ninth congressional district which Alvan T. Fuller represented in the lower House of Congress for three terms. This fact is probably a coincidence. But examples of business men who are in the Legislature for rendering service to state and nation such as furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Winchester publisher are certainly refreshing.

Senator Charles M. Austin of Somerville, who represents in the upper branch of the Legislature the third Middlesex senatorial district, is an announced candidate for reelection by his Republican brethren in Somerville. It is by no means certain that the Senator will have clear and undisputed sailing back from Somerville to the State Senate. Somerville is a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold, but it usually makes a man work for everything he gets.

Senator Austin has had many a tough political battle before. He knows that Somerville is a battle ground and he recollects his own experiences. He served in the House of Representatives in 1918, 1919 and 1920. This is his first term in the Senate, but he does not propose that it shall be his last if he can help it.

In Boston it's held as a proposition that if William H. McMaster, head of the Mayor's new commercial and industrial bureau, can give the city of Boston as much and as alluring publicity as he managed to get for Mayor Curley during the recent mayoral campaign, Boston will be on the map of the United States very much indeed.

## ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Among the New Footwear Modes  
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## HEAVIER PENALTIES IN BANK LAW URGED

Legislative Committee Holds  
Hearing on Report of Special Commission

Establishment of heavier penalties for violation of the state banking laws by officials or employees of a savings bank or trust company was strongly urged by prominent Boston bankers at a hearing before the legislative committee on banks and banking on Tuesday. One committee-man characterized it as an attempt "to put teeth in the banking laws of the Commonwealth," in order adequately to protect depositors from losses due to criminal acts by those to whom they have intrusted their funds.

The report of the special commission on revision of the banking laws was the principal subject before the committee, specifically those portions relating to fixing penalties. Explaining the report at some length, Senator Wellington Wells, chairman of the special commission, remarked:

"If any argument were required to show the need of greater stiffness in the laws or of adequate means for enforcing them, it exists in the news of yesterday," referring to the Suffolk grand jury report of a "no bill" in the Hanover Trust Company case.

### Penalty Clause Drawn

State law prescribes certain duties for various officers in banks, but penalties for non-performance either are not provided or are not adequate, it was asserted. Certain things shall or shall not be done by a bank, but the actual personal responsibility is not sufficiently described, it was held. In some cases a money fine is provided, which in itself is not sufficient. Therefore the commission concluded that the banking laws needed stiffening and had drawn a general penalty clause, covering overt acts in general and also amending the statutes in regard to the acts as was explained.

The main effort, as was explained, was to make some persons or persons responsible in the various contingencies where now there can be quibbling as to liability, and to fix specific penalties for misdemeanors which would in the belief of the majority of the committee go a long way toward making the laws effective.

"We believe," the report said, "that the men engaged in the banking business should be held up to their responsibilities."

The report as presented prescribes in detail the responsibility of officials, directors, employees, and in the event of various acts or omissions to act, tells what the penalty shall be. For example, for false certification of a check, when it is known that deposit is not warrant it, the commission asks a \$10,000 fine, or 10 years imprisonment. It also seeks to make the fraudulent use of converting to wrong channels of any valuable asset of the bank or any customer punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000, or fine and imprisonment.

### Reasons for Fine Provision

The People's Protective League, an organization of persons interested in the closed trust companies, was put on record in favor of the measure as a whole. The league, however, asked that the penalty be confined to imprisonment entirely, as a fine, it argued, would naturally fall on the bank, and would be no punishment to the individual at fault.

Representative William H. Hannagan, a member of the special commission, who has filed a minority report, appeared to explain that his position was practically in accord with that of the representative of the closed trust company depositors.

Senator Wells here explained that in formulating the penalties the commission had considered this very point and after consultation with various law authorities, had reached the conclusion that too severe a penalty would sometimes prevent a jury from bringing in a conviction. The chances of getting any conviction at all, he said, might depend on the possibility of the lesser punishment.

## AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAYS IN NEED OF RADICAL REFORMS

Lines in Deplorable Condition and Lack of Finances  
Accentuates Difficulties—Free Passes, It Is  
Said, Should Be Abolished

VIENNA, January 24 (Special Correspondence)—Hardly any public utility in Austria shows more signs of the war than the state railways. The roadway is in bad condition, the station buildings are in sad need of repair, whilst the condition of the rolling stock and general equipment could hardly be worse than it is. The passenger cars are in a disgraceful state, the upholsterings are ragged and dirty, and in many cases have been taken away so that even first-class passengers must put up with rough canvas-covered seats. The locomotives need overhauling very badly, and in addition to this the coal is of the most inferior quality it is not surprising that the trains are invariably late.

The financial condition of the railways is correspondingly deplorable. The returns for last year have not yet been published but it is certain that the deficit in operations will run into many millions of crowns. So far as the financial aspect of the case is concerned however, the Austrian railways are not much worse off than those in other countries.

### Lines in Mountainous Areas

In a discussion on the future of the Austrian State Railways, the chief engineer, Mr. Enderes, one of the leading officials in the Ministry of Railways, points out the unsatisfactory financial state of the roads in some other countries. In Italy, he said, the state railways had a deficiency last year of 1,000,000,000 lire, whilst the privately owned railways in France lost 1,500,000,000 francs. Germany lost 16,000,000,000 marks over her railways in the last administrative year, the expenditures having exceeded the receipts by 88,000,000,000 marks. One of the most unfortunate facts in connection with the Austrian State Railways is that the present republic has been left with the most unprofitable sections of the railway system of the old monarchy; a considerable proportion of the lines being in mountainous districts and often quite in the high mountains.

Naturally one of the ways of improving the financial condition of the railways would be to increase the revenues by higher charges. But this has already been done in Austria to a point where any further rise in tariffs seems quite impracticable. The new scale of rates now in effect will be severely felt by the traveling public and will, it is to be feared, further increase the cost of many articles of necessity. Freight rates on potatoes, meat, coal and wood are all increased 250 per cent. It must not be forgotten that these rates were all raised in about the same ratio only three months ago.

### Long Distance Fares

The new passenger rates will affect many thousands of people living in the neighborhood of Vienna, who are accustomed to take the train into the city every day. The monthly tickets for private persons will cost four

times as much as the present rate, and weekly workmen's tickets will cost three times as much. The raising of these rates will, it is feared, tend to drive many families into Vienna, and so further increase the famine in dwelling accommodation.

Great as are the increases in suburban rates the fares for long distances are raised very much higher. A first-class ticket from Vienna to the Swiss frontier, which in peace times cost 70 kronen, will cost no less than 52.272 kronen. Under the new tariff the second-class fares are double the third-class and the first-class three times the second-class, or six times the third-class. At these figures the first-class passengers are not likely to be very numerous; neither will there be any great tourist travel to the Tyrol and the Salzammergut this summer.

### Reforms Needed

Two very important reforms are greatly needed before the financial situation of the railways can be really improved. Free passes and reduced rate tickets should be largely abolished and freight rates ought to be still further increased in certain classes. At present nearly all state officials get free railway passes and the wives and families of the state railway employees travel at ridiculously low rates, sometimes barely one-half of the ordinary fare. The late Reparations Commission frequently pointed out the imperative necessity of this, and it is understood that the Ministry of Railways is now taking up the question seriously.

The second reform, the increase in freight rates, is a difficult and delicate problem. With the laudable object of assisting their own manufacturers, the Ministry has tried to keep down freight rates as low as possible. Under the peace treaty, however, the Austrian lines are not permitted to charge higher rates for goods in through transit than on local traffic. The result is that the railways have

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been, and still are, carrying large volumes of through transit business at a heavy loss.

Trainloads of coal are going over the Tauerbahn from Germany and Tzecho-Slovakia to Italy every day, every wagon of which is hauled at a rate below the actual cost. The government should be able to find some other way of helping their industries, and put up the railway rates to something approaching a remunerative basis.

Expenditures might be cut down by technical improvements and by reforms in administration. The railways are immensely overstaffed. At small country stations there are three or four men to do what could easily be done by one, and the trains carry far more ticket collectors and brakemen than are required. Wages ought to be reduced but the tendency is all the time the other way. Just at this moment the pay of all the state employees, including, of course, railwaymen, has been raised between 15 and 20 per cent to meet the latest increase in the cost of living.

It is easy enough to see what might be done to improve conditions, but it is much more difficult to carry out the reforms. It is certain, however, that some radical measures must be taken to put the railways on a better financial standing as it is quite impossible for the state to continue its operation on the present ruinous scale.

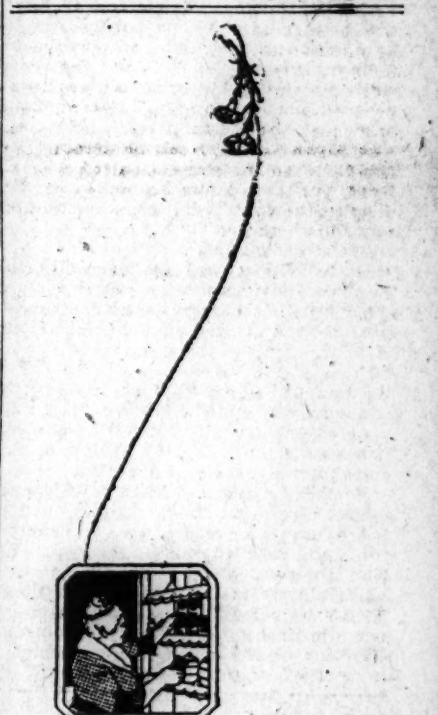
## CHAMBER TO VOTE ON BONUS BILL

Boston Organization Opposed  
Measure Two Years Ago

Determination of the attitude of the Boston Chamber of Commerce toward the soldier bonus bill now before Congress will be made next week by a referendum vote of the membership. In ordering the referendum, which will be the second taken in two years on the same question, the directors of the chamber are acting at the earnest solicitation of Charles H. Cole, state commander of the American Legion, and a request by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for a report of the attitude of the members.

The referendum ballots will be sent out after next Monday, as soon as the voting on the Boston tax limit bill, which began today, has been completed. Two years ago the chamber membership voted against the soldier bonus program.

Commander Cole and Angus J. Macneil, chairman of the Suffolk County Council and commander of the Back Bay Post of the American Legion, have appeared before the directors of the chamber of executive session and appealed for a new referendum, expressing the opinion that it would be unfair to report to the United States Chamber the attitude as expressed by the body in its vote of two years ago.



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# New Radium Field Discovered on British Columbia Islands After Nine Years' Search

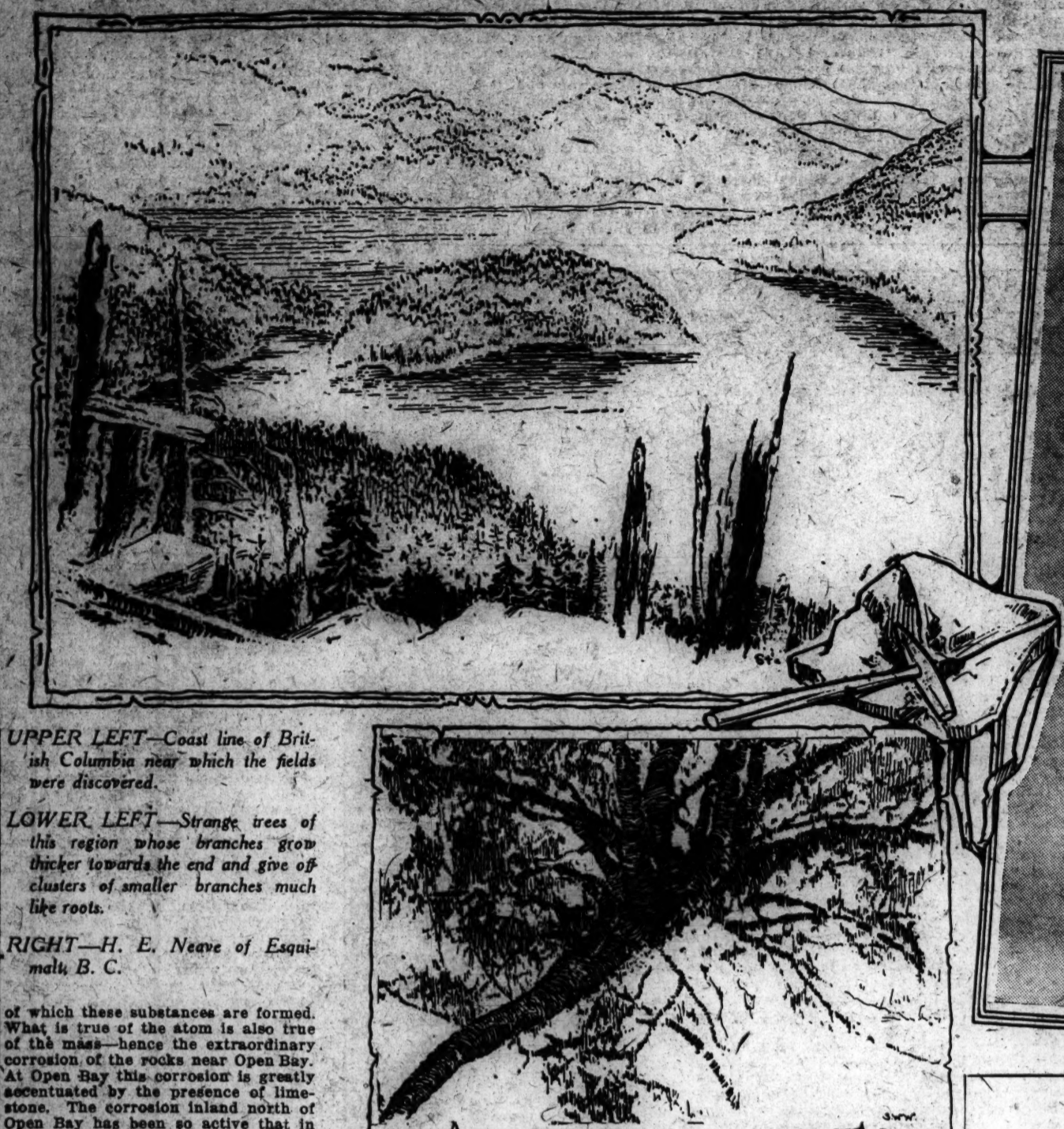
**R**ADIUM, earth's most valuable mineral, has been discovered in British Columbia by H. E. Neave. The story of this man's nine-year long search for a new radium-bearing field, a search which carried him from the heart of Africa to central Alaska, is a modern Odyssey of adventure, countless disappointments, and a final success, when at last, a few months ago on the southeast end of Valdez Island, at Open Bay, the prospector discovered radio-active rocks extending over a considerable area, his second and most important find in British Columbia in the last 18 months.

**Rush to Stake**  
Though the discovery on Valdez Island was made last summer, it was not until November the story leaked out, when a rush occurred, and all the country adjoining Open Bay was staked by men from Heriot Bay and Chatham Cove, the two nearest places of steamship call and settlement, three and 10 miles distant respectively.

At his home in Esquimalt, Mr. Neave freely told of his nine years' searching. The man is quite as interesting as his discovery. A little more than a decade ago, Mr. Neave, then a mining engineer of wide experience, determined to make it his life work to discover fresh radium-bearing fields. But his means were limited. Still, this did not deter him. For nine years now, aided by sums earned at his profession, and from several gold workings discovered while prospecting for radium, he has maintained himself and family while prosecuting his search. "Little or no help," Mr. Neave says, "was to be expected from the public in general for such work, because they want to see a reasonable and immediate prospect of some return for the money they invest. The Canadian Government have offered a reward of \$5,000 to the first discoverer of 'commercially payable' radium. But how many people are able, even if willing, to first find, and then prove payable a deposit of radium-bearing ore? The cost is several times the promised reward—a reward which is only equal to the weekly salary of many a film star."

**Story of the Discovery**  
Turning to the story of the find, Mr. Neave said: "It is not difficult to identify a solid vein of pitch-blende, but radium may be in other ores of uranium not so easy to detect. After searching for nine years the net result of my work are two well-defined areas of considerable size, showing radio-activity in the rocks. Radio-activity is due to the presence of uranium, thorium, or actinium, or the resultant product of one of these elements by disintegration. Radium is obtained from uranium, the latter metal combined with other elements having been found in a number of minerals, the most important known at present being, pitch-blende, carnotite, and autunite. Radium possesses intense activity and is continually emitting three rays, known as the Alpha, Beta, and Gamma. The Alpha (A-Ray) can be detected by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and it was by means of this instrument that I detected the radio-activity of certain rocks on Valdez and Vancouver Islands.

The changes that are taking place in these radio-active substances, the disintegration of the atoms



UPPER LEFT—Coast line of British Columbia near which the fields were discovered.

LOWER LEFT—Strange trees of this region whose branches grow thicker towards the end and give off clusters of smaller branches much like roots.

RIGHT—H. E. Neave of Esquimalt, B. C.

of which these substances are formed. What is true of the atom is also true of the mass—hence the extraordinary corrosion of the rocks near Open Bay. At Open Bay this corrosion is greatly accentuated by the presence of limestone. The corrosion inland north of Open Bay has been so active that in some parts the long low hills are completely honeycombed.

At present no estimate of the pos-

sible radium yield of the newly discovered British Columbia fields can be made. Four grams of radium represent the output of the Tschexovskian Government mine for a year, and no less than 300 tons of uranium are required to produce one gram of radium. Under these circumstances a great deal of British Columbia rock will have to be handled to ascertain the exact value of the field. However, when it is remembered that two grams of radium are worth about \$350,000, the developing of the new field has immense possibilities.

Particularly in this true because radium fields are so few and limited of output. At present in the entire world the following places are yielding radium: Cornwall, England, uranium ore has been worked for some time; Joachimsthal, Bohemia, one of the most important districts yielding uranium ore; Gilpin County, Colorado, ores from this district are not plentiful, but unusually radio-active. Although low-grade, this is now the principal source of radium in the United States.

**Mr. Neave's Odyssey**  
Mr. Neave's odyssey led him to traverse on the North American continent not only hundreds of miles of the coast of the mainland and adjoining islands, but the regions adjoining Rossland, Kaslo, Goat River, Cranbrook and Fort Steele in the interior. He covered much of the mountainous regions of Montana, Idaho and Washington State on foot. These labors occupied nearly four years. Going north he spent two years in Alaska and the Yukon.

Mr. Neave's first attempt at finding radium on the coast of British Columbia was made on Cape Cook, Brooks Peninsula, the most inaccessible part of the west coast of Vancouver Island. The Peninsula is a rectangular stretch nine miles long and five miles in width projecting southward into the Pacific. It is surrounded by rocky shores rising abruptly to at least 2000 feet. Extending seaward are reefs which can be seen miles from shore surrounded by foam. The whole peninsula is a series of mountains and deep valleys almost impossible to explore, so dense is the vegetation and rugged the rocks. The full force of the Pacific breaks on these shores and as is to be expected the backbone of the peninsula is of a particularly hard igneous rock or it would have disappeared long ago.

"Passing steamers give this shore a wide berth. Those desirous of visiting Cape Cook must land by dory brought up on the Maquinnas, the one passenger steamer plying regularly along this coast. Only occasionally is it possible to land at all, and then the dory must be handled by experienced men. The region is quite uninhabited. Stores had to be taken off the Maquinnas when weather permitted. As a rule the coasting steamer on the up trip would pass where the prospector and his companions were camped about three or four in the morning and would whistle when two or three miles off.

**Taking Stores Ashore**

We would be sleeping warm and comfortable at the time, then some one of us, hearing the whistle, would shout 'Steamer!' Then, out we had to get and run for the dory, taking our waterproof mail bag with us. To insure the safety of the dory it had to be dragged a quarter of mile up a creek. For weeks at a time the weather would be so bad the steamer would pass miles off to sea and not attempt to communicate with us. When we did go to meet her the dory had to be dragged down the shallow creek, a long wading through icy water, then an almost equal length of pushing through the surf until she was well

afloat, then a row through tossing waves a mile or more to the steamer. Transferring the mails and taking on stores was a difficult operation in the heavy swell. One-minute the ship's guard rail would be up in the air beyond our reach, then down it would come and go under water. Transferring had to be done quickly when the steamer was about half way, or on an even keel. Then came the long row back through tier after tier of reefs and breakers, in the winter morning the phosphorescence of the foam the only light to guide us.

The beach near where the prospector lived was a beach comber's paradise, without any beach combers. Wreckage gathered by the great Japan Current and local ones, or from ships which had broken up on the beach, lined the shore for several miles. The variety of things washed up was remarkable. Broken boats, thousands of feet of good lumber, redwood ties from California, gasoline drums, empty and full, ores, spars, anchors (Mr. Neave found two each weighing nearly a ton) chain cable, yards of cast iron, brass lined pumps, railway bridges and rails, barrels of pork, cases of tinned salmon and countless strange nuts and roots brought from the tropics by the Japan Current."

A most peculiar thing in connection with the region was the unusual vegetation. The hemlock trees in particular had most unsightly branches, being tapered the wrong way, that is the branches gradually increased in size as they left the trunk, and ended in enormous masses of rocklike branches. This was not here and there but whole forests of them. Other trees and shrubs occasionally exhibited the same peculiarity, noticeably the huckleberry. Two or three new plants were discovered. The wild pea vine grows to such a size that the peas were used as food, being quite as large as ordinary garden ones. Mink, marten, cougar, elk, bear and smaller deer inhabited the region.

## A Competition to Make Good Sense Fashionable

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (Special).—A dress design competition and an exhibition of simple garments for girls from 10 to 18 years old is planned by the joint committee of the Parents League and the Art Center from March 22 to April 22 at the Art Center Galleries, 55 and 57 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York.

Girls in the designing classes of public and private schools, high schools, and colleges have been invited to contribute designs of the frocks which they think should be worn by young girls. The designs submitted from the various classes will be passed upon by a jury composed of members from the joint committee, artists and dressmakers, and the successful designs will be executed by well-known dressmakers of New York, Chicago and Cleveland. These models will be presented as prizes to the sketched of the designs.

The need of a better type of dress for young girls will be emphasized in a series of conferences, lectures and informal discussions during the exhibition. Designs will be shown and there will also be on view materials suitable for spring and summer wear.

Make it fashionable to be sensible is the slogan which the campaign will undertake to carry over. Shows will be asked to help by having suitable window displays during the month and the churches will be asked to notice the effort at the services on March 25.

The unthinking motion picture patron who has to stand for half an hour at the back of the crowded theater while waiting for someone to vacate a seat may come to the conclusion that motion pictures have not been hit by the current depression.

However, crowds are not the rule at all showings or at all theaters. Government statistics based on the 10 per cent admission tax bring to light the fact that while in 1920 the tax netted the government \$56,944,000, during the following year it only netted \$52,633,023. This falling off of more than \$4,000,000 shows that there was a decline of more than \$40,000,000 in box office receipts in 1921.

As motion pictures furnish mass amusement, this failure of the box office to reach the admission figures of 1920 by more than \$100,000 a day is illuminating. Based on an average admission price of 25 cents, this would mean that on any one day more than 400,000 people found it impossible to see a motion picture where they had been able to go the same day a year previous.

Another theory of some motion picture patrons is that the local exhibitor is losing money because with prices going down his costs also are going down. In the majority of cases the exhibitor is just making a living, and in many cases he is not even doing that. While in 1921 he saw his attendance fall off, at the same time he was paying more for the films he was showing. The government 5 per cent tax on film rentals was more than \$500,000 more in 1921 than in the previous year. When one considers the number of theaters which were closed in 1921, one can understand how much heavier was the rental burden on those remaining open. It is estimated that over 600 motion picture theaters in New England alone were forced to close in 1921.

Pearl White, the best-known serial star in the world, will return to serials after several years in other fields. She will start her first new serial in July. Miss White has just sailed for Paris to appear on the stage there in a spring revue. In serials she is as well known in Madras, Madrid and Montevideo as she is in New York or Boston.

What a flood of memories will come to the patrons of a decade ago who still remember their favorites of those early days when they are told that Florence Lawrence is returning to the screen. She was D. W. Griffith's first star. What an all-star revival it would be if she could assemble now the same players she had with her then. She had in her support such actors as Mary Pickford, Tom and Owen Moore, King Baggot, George Loane Tucker, Mack Sennett, Thomas H. Ince, and many others. Miss Lawrence was then known as "the girl with the thousand faces." She returns to motion pictures in a photoplay called "The Unfortunate." In it are some of the elements which made "The Miracle Man" so popular.

A simulation of Robert W. Chambers' "Cardigan" has just been released. Wherever there is fighting in this romance of the Revolution the director has patriotically seen to it that the British never have the better of it. William Collier Jr. has the part of Cardigan. Paul Revere's ride is shown. Happily, the famous equestrian fares better when it comes to scenic environment than he did when first depicted on the screen. Upon that occasion motion pictures were

still in swaddling clothes. Revere was shown galloping his horse down a Massachusetts road which had a line of telegraph poles beside it.

"Julius Caesar," which was first brought to this country about eight years ago, has been revived. The great Italian tragedian, Anthony Novelli, has the leading rôle. The picture has been cut to a little more than five reels, and remains one of the fine pictures of the screen, despite the advances in the cinema art since it was made.

Those who have read "Tillie, a Menominee Maid" or seen it as a play will be interested to learn that it has been made into a motion picture with Mary Miles Minter as the little drudge.

Will H. Hayes, retiring Postmaster-General, will become associated with the motion picture industry March 6.

A censorship bill has passed the Senate of the Mississippi State Legislature. It provides for a board of three members: a woman, a public school teacher, and a minister of the gospel. A novel feature is that appointments are not to be made by the Governor. The woman will be recommended by the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the teacher by the state superintendent of public instruction, and the minister by the chief justice of the State Supreme Court.

Charlie Chaplin is said to have gone back to low comedy in the picture he is now filming. Edna Purviance, who has been his leading woman, is appearing with him for what may be the last time, as Chaplin plans to star her.

A censorship bill has been tabled indefinitely by a Senate committee of the Virginia State Legislature. Thomas Dixon, the author, was one of the speakers against the measure.

Booth Tarkington's "Penrod" has been made into a motion picture with Wesley Barry as the hero. The hand of the director is seen as he takes Barry through the antics which some grown-ups seem to think represent the refreshing spontaneity of childhood. Despite such drawbacks, the photoplay provides wholesome fun and a good cast, not forgetting our old friends, Herman and Verma.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" will reach the screen with Marion Davies in the part of the madcap princess made famous on the stage by Julia Marlowe. Lynn Harding is coming from England to play Henry VIII.

Norma Talmage has the leading rôle in "Smilin' Through," made from the play which Jane Cowi popularized. Evelyn Laye, an English musical comedy star, has been signed to appear in American motion pictures. Comedies that are funny are so rare that Harold Lloyd's "A Sailor-Made Man" is worthy of remark. Irene Castle has not only returned to the professional dancing floor, but to the screen as well. Her latest picture is called "French Heels."

An Italian film entitled "After Six Days" is ready for American release. It is a Biblical picture, carrying the Old Testament story from the Creation to the Exodus. Sophie Irene Loeb, a well-known newspaper woman, has written the next photoplay in which Jackie Coogan will appear. Lionel Barrymore's latest picture is a "crook" melodrama called "Boomerang Bill." Hall Caine

has just approved the scenario made from his novel, "The Christian." Rachel Crothers' successful play, "Nice People," will be pictured with Wallace Reid, Bebe Daniels, Wanda Hawley and Conrad Nagel in the cast. "The Last Days of Pompeii" will soon be done in pictures.

## MUSIC

### Letz Quartet in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (Special).—Correspondence.—The Letz Quartet played this afternoon for 1000 members of the Chamber Music Association. Their program comprised the B flat quartet of Brahms, the large and presto from a Haydn quartet in D, and Ravel's quartet in F major. The music that made the strongest appeal to the reverentially attentive gathering was the Haydn largo, and the feature of the instrumental execution was the individuality Edward Kreiner gave to the viola, without a too salient emphasis, in this largo and in the last two movements of the Brahms work. Hans Letz, though stronger intellectually than emotionally, is an excellent leader, more warmly sympathetic than he used to be, and his fingering and bowing in the Haydn presto, which was taken at whirlwind speed, were consummate manifestations of trained technique.

After the serene and lofty dignity of Brahms and Haydn, Ravel, ingenious and individual as he is, seems a falling-off to preciosity, and his idiom is a lugubrious and rather gloomy uniformity in contrast with their rich and various invention. The mannerism tires when prolonged through four movements, and the audience grew restive. Your correspondent writes as one who, having played the work, knows it from within, so that it is by no means a lack of sympathy that inspires these observations. Brahms and Haydn cannot help it if they seem far superior to an associate they did not choose. F. L. W.

### Sequence of Print Exhibits at New York Public Library

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (Special).—The first of a series of exhibits illustrating the development of the graphic arts in this country has been opened by the Prints Division of the Public Library. There are other prints, known for their subjects or engravers, Peter Pelham's mezzotint of Cotton Mather, the early etching by Dunlap of Win-gell the actor, Savage's large plate of the Washington family, an experiment in aquatint by Otis, and a rare copper-engraved portrait of Jonathan Mayhew by Paul Revere. The exhibition will remain open during February.

In March the second in the series of displays will be opened, a collection of old city views. The Modern Etcher and the City will be on view in April and in May there will be shown a display of American scenery in prints.

The city views will include a number of aquatints of New York, Baltimore, Toledo, New Orleans, Boston in the early nineteenth century. The displays will include prints of interest to collectors of Americana as well as to the man who is interested in his home town or in the general subject of urban development.

At the present time there is another exhibit of interest at the Library, a collection of etchings and drawings by A. H. Haig. He is represented by a wide variety of subjects in the recent display, picturesque bits along the Rhine, "Washerwoman at Chartres," the "Floating Market at Stockholm," "Trafalgar Square" and other scenes gathered here and there throughout the world.

### Paris Saved Many Million

Strenuous opposition is developing in Paris against the proposal to erect a grandiose Palais des Expositions. This immense exhibition of French products was to be held was practically decided upon when suddenly objections were raised. It was the state which imposed the project upon the municipality. The scheme drawn up and the plans submitted—without competition—were estimated to involve a cost of 400,000,000 francs. In view of criticisms the estimates were reduced to 345,000,000 and then again to 230,000,000. Still the opposition raged and the sum was brought down to 210,000,000. Finally not more than 100,000,000 are likely to be spent and even in this restricted form it is felt that the Palais des Expositions is not needed. The original design of a splendid building on the banks of the river with wide facades and enormous floor space cannot now go through.

The Ville de Paris, in view of a convention which has been entered into with this state, will only have to pay a third of the total expenditure. At least that is the contention but it is somewhat doubtful whether the contribution of the municipality can be thus reduced—whether the third of the cost referred to was not upon the basis of 400,000,000.

What has produced a really bad impression is that so much money—400,000,000—might easily have been thrown away unnecessarily since it is now shown that a quarter of this amount is sufficient. It is natural that the advocates of economy should now argue if 300,000,000 can thus be saved, it would be better to save the other 100,000,000.

The lesson of this danger of extravagance from which Paris is escaping should not, say the newspapers, be lost. It is necessary, it is indispensable, that in the future the finances of the city should be guaranteed against all audacious enterprises. Nothing should be entered into without careful preliminary study and above all there should be competitive plans submitted. In the end it would appear that the whole proposal may be allowed to lapse and the Palais des Expositions not be realized.

## Books and Bookmen

It is safe to say of Herbert S. Houston, until recently vice-president of Doubleday, Page & Co., that no other public man ever knew so many workers in the literary shop. Accordingly Mr. Houston seems peculiarly fitted for his new task of publishing Our World, a weekly dealing with events and movements of international importance, of which Arthur Bullen will be editor. Foreign Fiction, a weekly of the sort its name implies, under the editorship of Miss Harriet V. Wishart. An Institute of International Information will be conducted in association with the magazine by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University. Scarcely any publisher in the United States could bring to a new journalistic enterprise so wide and general a measure of support from personal friends as Mr. Houston. His activities as former president of the Association of Advertising Clubs, and as the most active executive member of the League to Enforce Peace, gave him a national standing. That he should have undertaken such a task is a distinctly international publication is new evidence of tendency of American thought to enter world-wide channels.

News that will bring a thrill of joy to that large group of men, Harvard and otherwise, who set great store by the work of Prof. George Santayana, is the announcement that the former American educator will be represented this spring by a new volume to be entitled, "Soliloquies in England and Later Soliloquies." The book, which is to be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, is table talk of a sort, that type of unofficial essay that is so agreeable when it is well done. Most of the papers to be included relate to England in some way or other, and among the subjects are, notes on English literature, the English Church, distinction in Englishmen, the Lion and the Unicorn, the British character, an apology for snobs, and John Bull and his philosophy. Besides these, there are a few essays of general value that may be applied more universally. Among them are "Masks," "The Psyche," "Atmosphere," and "Cloud Castles." The book will contain 56 short papers, and is all of them Professor Santayana will philosophize in his usual delightfully destructive vein.

The Man With a Duster has transferred his attention from political Bureau and is now viewing the religious leaders of England. In his forthcoming volume, "Painted Windows," which George Palmer Putnam any day will publish this spring, the anonymous Gentleman will present satirical portraits of Bishop Gore,

Dean Inge, Father Knox, Principal L. P. Jacks, Bishop Basil Henson, Miss Maude Roydon, Canon E. W. Barnes, Gen. Bramwell Booth, Dr. W. E. Orchard, Bishop William Temple, Principal W. B. Seabie and Archbishop Randall Davidson. Just what the Gentleman (and, by the way, is a gentleman writing about other gentlemen ever anonymous?) will say is a matter of wonder. Remembering how savagely he removed his kid gloves in "The Mirrors of Downing Street," it is to be hoped that he will be a bit more gentle this time.

William McFee, the blue-eyed engineer of fiction who rolls into New York at regular intervals, writes to the Fruit-Dispatch, a periodical published by the United Fruit Company for which McFee engineers, that he has recently visited a community in which money is so valuable that it will not buy a fig or a piece of cheese. At Mezolavahdi, a little Greek city built on a mountain side so steep that each citizen plants his garden on his neighbor's roof, trade is conducted by barter. In the market place cheese, figs, raisins, hens, geese and goats are transmitted into one another with the aid of coin or script. Mr. McFee wished to buy a basket of figs and, having no goats, sheep or hens to offer in exchange, drew from his pocket a 5-ruble gold piece. He instantly found himself an object of suspicion. The owner of the figs expressed in vigorous pantomime her fixed refusal, nor would any of the neighbors consider the money. The interpreter who came to McFee's assistance looked grave and said the only thing to do was to take the figs without giving anything save a promise.

"What shall I promise?" asked McFee, in a daze of wonderment.

Money, the interpreter explained, would be of no use but it would be a fair exchange if McFee were to promise to bring a small piece of soap the next time he came.

"But suppose I don't come again?" persisted the literary engineer.

In that case, it seemed it would do to send the treasure by another hand. Or, if more convenient, the fig seller, Maranla's brother, Priam, would be going down to Livadia in two days and would bring the things back with him. Perhaps the bit of soap could be made a little larger.

"It was," comments Mr. McFee, in telling his story. "Priam got a piece for himself, a box for Maranla, and a clock-work mouse that would not go."

## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Choosing Wall Papers

A few days ago, I went to a wall-paper establishment, to choose papers for a suburban cottage. In the case of three rooms, I wanted a patterned paper, for the few pictures I planned to hang in the house I wished to concentrate in the dining and living-rooms.

As I searched through the pattern books, I became increasingly confused. I did not know which papers would suit my rooms. In fact, none of them impressed me as having a particular relation to types of architecture or to outlook. Finally, I decided that, before choosing my wall coverings, I must learn more about papers as a feature of interior decoration.

That evening I saw the announcement of an exhibition of wall papers being held at the Art Center. To the Art Center I hastened the following morning and studied the fascinating designs, which came out of France and England in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and also some delightful productions from our own factories of today. Papers began to mean something to me. They were more than a cheap and necessary background for furnishings. Aesthetically they had the importance of paintings, tapestries, or brocades. Historically, they told a fascinating story of social changes.

Once upon a time, the poor lived in hovels and the rich in palaces. These employed artists of genius to decorate their walls with religious, mythological and romantic subjects. After the French Revolution, however, and the Napoleonic wars, Europe became impoverished and could no longer commission great mural painters.

## As To Hand-Painted Papers

For a century engraving, etching and color-printing had been much the vogue in France and had been pursued both by artisans and by the nobility. The hand-painted wall papers of China were well known in Europe and, somehow, out of these two suggestions was born the idea of printing papers in color.

The men who went into the work were artists and have left behind them imperishable names—Pillemeier, Ronstin, Salambier, David, Perrier, Fontaine and "Le Grand" Muller. On the walls of the Art Center hung fine examples of their work.

In the nineteenth century was invented the roller printer, which operates by machinery. At once it supplanted the hand-carved blocks or slabs of wood from which the early papers were printed. Design began to deteriorate at that moment, although Walter Crane and William Morris—who were always busy making the common life beautiful—sought to revive the old spirit and gave us some wonderful patterns, as fine as anything in the past. In France, Chavannes and Aubertin worked with the same zeal.

European mills, which began making papers from eighty to a hundred and twenty-five years ago, are still holding their own and placing on the market many of the splendid designs of the early periods. Such papers may be bought in this country, but they are not in the books which one finds at the usual dealers.

## Wallpapers in America

In America, progress has been technical rather than aesthetic. Technically, our factories are working wonders. Some of them turn out daily from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand yards of paper, almost perfectly simulating slowly woven velvets and damasks. Invention, however, the costly fabric by cheaper ones—is a path of extreme danger to good art.

Our efforts are applied to cost reduction rather than to purity of design. Of course, reasonable prices are of utmost importance, for our ideal today is pleasant furnishings in every home rather than superb fabrics in a few and barrenness elsewhere. Nevertheless, it is a pity that we do not pay our designers enough to justify them in seeking a good art training before entering the trade. Our best hope seems to lie in the chance that our genius for organizing our plants and for providing desirable living conditions for workers will finally attract thoroughly trained workers and that they, possessing of a sound knowledge of design, will leave the artistic lump in the United States.

What had I gained practically from this exhibition of masterpieces? Did I know any better than before how to paper my little house in the suburb? Pillemeier, David, "Le Grand" Muller, Crane and Morris were not for me. I must go back and choose my wall papers in the sample books of moderate priced dealers.

## Patterns Expressive of Rooms

Yes, it had helped. Whereas formerly I had merely looked for "pretty papers," I knew now that I wanted patterns and colors expressive of the purposes of my rooms and in harmony with their exposures and their furnishings. Moreover, I knew, although still somewhat vaguely, the characteristics of good design.

These are, in brief, the deliberate arrangement of line, of space, of light and shadow to produce effects agreeable under the conditions in which they are seen. Design has not as an aim the depiction of objects or the representation of scenes. Its purpose is distinctly that of arranging pleasantly the elements of decoration.

I analyzed my rooms. What kind of life did each wish to express? Next, my own study demanded attention. About what did I want its wall paper to talk? Should it carry my thoughts to the windows and lead them out of doors; or should it shut me in with books?

I decided that, if I furnished the room in wicker and flowered cretonnes, the pull would be toward out of doors and that the paper should then have the spirit of wood, stream and rushes. By this I do not mean that it should picture them, but that its freedom of line should suggest their motion; its breadth of spaces, the vastness of nature; its color, the vividness of far-flung skies.

On the contrary, I chose for my workroom the glow of mahogany and deepening which pulled me in among my possessions, my paper should be more sophisticated, more formal. It

must talk of art, rather than of nature. Its traceries should be more restricted, its spaces more compact and its color rich rather than vivid. Not the sweep of the wind, but stately forms of architecture could be suggested in the design. Let me reiterate, however, that I do not mean there should be pictures of temples and domes, but only that design should derive from such sources.

The nursery gave me a charming

intellectual content. Worse than this, however, is the fact that, despite her idealism, despite her absorption in child study and her passionate devotion to her own family, she is growing restless and bored, rubbed thin in one spot by concentration on one type of problem and by almost exclusive association with immature minds. She has come to a pass when she must receive strong meat or perish.

The solution will be either a salaried helper, or frequent reliance upon the kindness of neighbors, to emancipate her from the nursery. For some

had also assistants who made my home-coming a time of merriment. The spirits of Oliver Herford and Booth Tarkington have sparkled in our merry home, subdued only by the fact that the romantic adventures of our children were many less as soon as an intelligent and humorous governess had them in keeping. All the Penrods and Edgars of the world have had dull parents.

Many of the naughtinesses of children originate from characteristics of which one may be proud, acquisitiveness, romantic imagination, excess

the skin and seeds) or some pure tomato extract; stir well until thoroughly cooked. Pour the sauce over the potatoes, leave for a few minutes on the fire, and serve very hot. This dish is best prepared in a fireproof dish or bowl in which it can be served.

Stuffed Onions—Take some large onions, scald them in boiling water, throw them into cold water and then drain them. Partly hollow out each with a knife and fill up this space with a stuffing, made of cooked vermicelli mixed with butter, bread crumbs, yolk

## Why Not Buy at Auction?

Auctions are curiously reminiscent affairs. Periods long vanished suddenly assume habitments again, make their bows and dance their minuets. Enthusiasms and hobbies long-forgotten step from their shadowy retreats, fluttering with life. One imagines eyes sparkling once more, as the shadows of old dear things brush past them; scattered households rejoicing for an hour at the summons of the hammer.

Kindly ghosts they are, and well-wishers of the new generation, for they pass on to us their treasures, wrapped in the sweet lavender and thyme of romance, at prices often lower than those asked for the impersonal products of automatic machines, sold nakedly-new behind counters.

At a recent auction the writer saw yards and yards of real Spanish laces, Venetian needlepoint, Brussels needlepoint, pillow lace and applique, point de Paris and point d'Angleterre, Valenciennes, Honiton, Cluny, Mechlin and Chantilly laces, selling for less than the usual prices for machine-made imitations.

## Some Art Objects Sold

To be more explicit, among the sales was a collar and robe of Venetian needlepoint, which went for \$3; 3 lace handkerchiefs at \$6 for the lot; a barbe of Brussels pillow lace of an unusual dolphin pattern, 1 yard and 13 inches long and 6½ inches wide, for \$6; a black Spanish lace scarf 2 yards long and 18 inches wide for \$4; a parasol cover of Spanish lace 36 inches in diameter for \$4; 4 lengths of 3 yards each of Brussels pillow lace, each strip 3½ inches wide, for \$10. And so the sale progressed, laces of intrinsic and permanent value, all in good condition, passing under the hammer for almost nothing. Finally, a dress of bridal point applique lace, with a skirt 39 inches long and a train extending to 55 inches, and with a fullness of 4 yards, was knocked down at \$65.

Enameled and jeweled art objects, such as bonbonnières, watches, vinaigrettes, figurines, patch boxes, went for a song; even such ornaments as are now in vogue, like jeweled and enameled girdles and belts, necklaces, brooches, gold-mesh bags, passed to new owners for sums scarcely creditable, averaging perhaps a fourth of their intrinsic worth. A hand-carved tortoise-shell parasol handle and finial sold for \$4. (Think what a parasol could have been made from these and the cover of Spanish lace, all for \$8.) A pear-shaped watch in red enamel, designed by the eminent Anton Werner, together with a fine gold chain for

suspension, was bought for \$35; Brussels-gold brooches for \$4.50, a gold-head necklace for \$7.50, an Egyptian necklace of the second century before Christ, beautifully fashioned of carnelian and carved falcon, for \$35; a Louis XVI pendant of rose diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds set in a basket design, for \$37.50. A diamond sunburst, with a center stone of 2.25 carats and 72 surrounding stones approximating .375 carats, which had been appraised for taxes at \$1200, was knocked down for \$710. Fur garments, similar to those selling in department stores for \$1600 and \$1800, passed under the hammer for \$300 and \$400. A wonderful silver-fur scarf, 52 inches long, with head and paws mounted, went to a lucky purchaser for \$240. An unluckied other pillow-muff sold for \$60, a natural monkey muff for \$7, a Russian sable boa of five pelts, mounted with three tails at each end and four groups at four intervals, for \$650. Such pelts are selling now at \$250 a skin. A Hudson Bay sable coat, cut in the present mode, appraised for taxes at \$12,000, sold for \$3000; and a broadcloth coat of beautifully matched pelts, but old-fashioned in cut, and which cost when new \$2500, passed into its new estate for \$600.

Auction sales are advertised in local newspapers, usually among art notes. The goods to be disposed of are on exhibition for several days preceding the sale, and may be examined under supervision outside of the cases.

## Opportunities Afforded by Auction

The depreciation of property as soon as it is "second hand," of course, accounts in large measure for the favorable opportunities offered by public sales. This depreciation is often purely fictitious, the goods remaining in prime condition. Changing fashions also are a cause, and with labor high, many seemingly inexpensive purchases might develop in an expensive path for those whose aim it is to be glasses of fashion and molds of form. On the other hand, if one is willing to buy and hold for the return of vanished styles the truly valuable objects which may be secured in this way, homes can acquire furnishings to which they could not otherwise aspire and women shine with jewels altogether beyond their reach at first-hand prices.

Fashion is a queen to whom we all do homage; but is there not in a corner of our hearts a more reverent admiration for the artist, the connoisseur who has the taste to collect what is intrinsically beautiful and to wear it because it is beautiful, whether or not it is the dernier mot?

## The Revival of the Use of Glass

Glassware for the table is a phase of modern fashion which is of extreme interest. It has already endured for some little time, and it seems likely to continue.

The beautiful effect of colored glass is felt by persons of taste and culture, and sets of amber and amethyst glass are being more and more used. These are of Bohemian glass, and at the present time, owing to the state of the exchange, they can be imported into England and other countries upon terms which are most advantageous to the buyer. Sets include glasses, fruit plates, bowls, finger bowls and the minor accessories of the table. Colored cut glass sets are always cut, after coloration by the experienced workmen of the glassware countries and districts, and the effects are most beautiful. A glass table lamp of blue and white, with mushroom-shaped shade is a typical example of the decorative effect of colored cut glass; and, in this instance, the shade is hung with crystal balls, the size of a large pea. The delightful gleams, thrown by these glasses upon white napery or polished wood, enhances the effect of the dinner table considerably. The combination of flowers, the same hue as the colored glass, is frequently attempted with success, silvery honesty, in such a case, being useful to mix with the flowers.

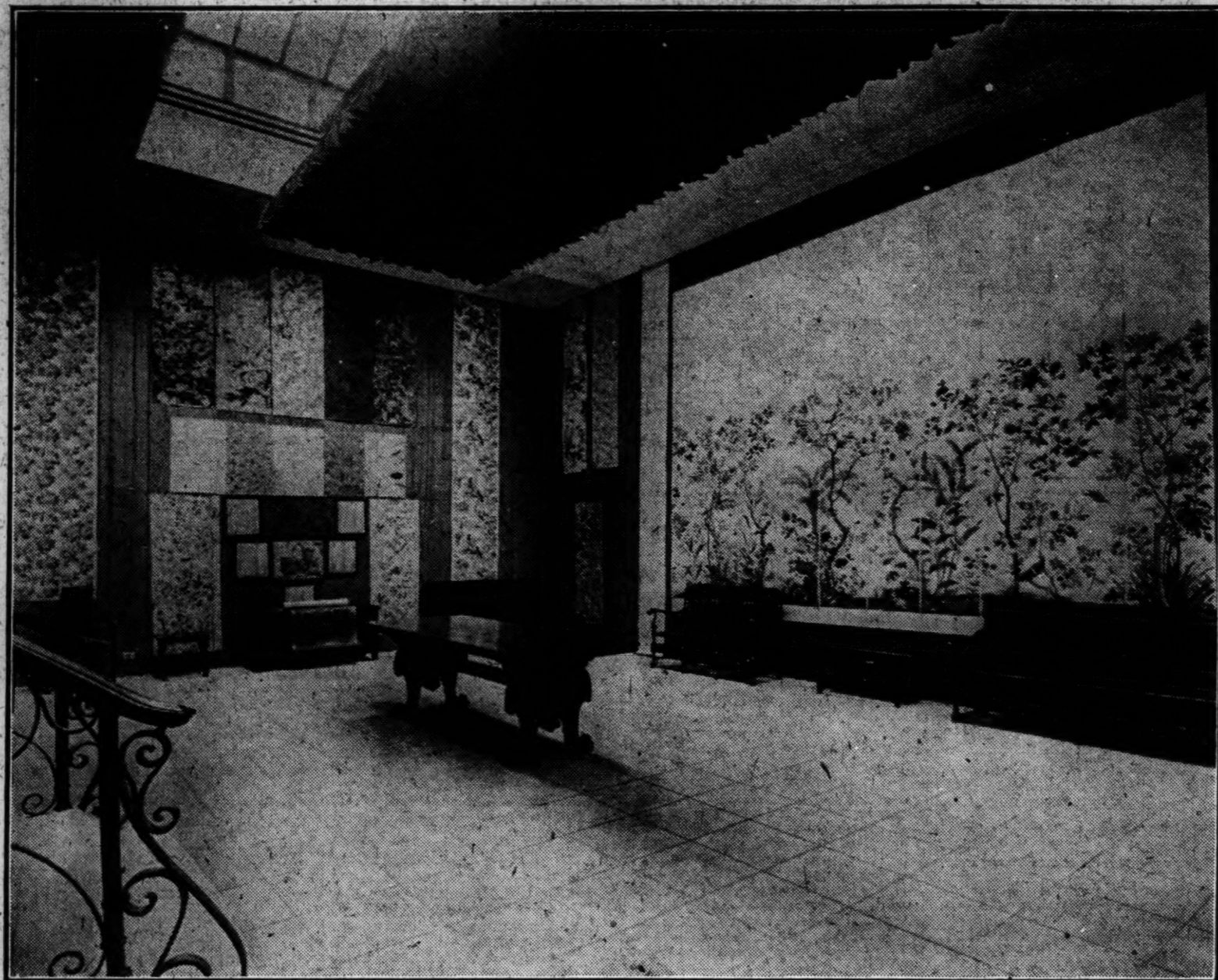
Of much interest to those who have a love of glass are diamond engraved articles. Small though these articles may be, it takes several days for an experienced workman to cut an elaborate device.

There are also copies of English Georgian ware to be had at most moderate prices, and even the English modern cut glass is within the reach of a great number. Some modern copies of "Waterford" glass are well worth consideration. Another glassware in the form of bowls, fruit dishes and sweet dishes is the lovely spague and colored Venetian ware. Brilliant colors predominate in this type of glass, orange, lemon, sealing wax red being notable. The dishes are either finished with black handles or arms, or with handles of flowers or

knobs of flowers. Some of the vases, produced in this kind of ware, are being used as table lamps by the simple method of concealing a bulb in the vase.

Another variety of colored glass is seen in painted finger bowls, and again, glass appears on the table in a purely decorative form in the shape of colored fruits. Plums, apples, pears and oranges of glass are placed in a bowl and lighted from within by a concealed electric bulb, the effect being the production of a rich glow of color.

The care of glass is a simple matter, although its noieties should not be overlooked by the woman fond of her home. Glass should be washed in warm, soapy water, rinsed in clear water, and carefully wiped. Avoid adding anything to the water to enhance brilliancy. Simple polishing, with clean, soft cloths, is the only right method. Old glass with gilt decorations should only be washed in tepid water and care should be taken to absorb the moisture more by the pressure of cloths than by rubbing or polishing. When not in use, glass is best kept by standing in a cupboard with shelves, if this is all available.



Photograph by H. Shobbrook Collins, New York

An exhibition of English and French wall papers, held at The Art Center, New York

opportunity for the pictorial paper. Despite the fact that these designs do, indeed, present pictures and scenes, the good ones among them are faithful to the laws of arrangement which govern design. The old Chinese motifs of figures moving about in landscapes and depicting on staircases are so fantastic and imaginative as to escape the condemnation of being purely pictorial. For children's room they are ideal, for they seem to let one through into another world. For this reason, they have far more fascination than the obvious borders from Mother Goose or Dutch landscapes. These latter lack the mystery so dear to childhood.

## Selecting a Bed-room Paper

Before selecting the paper for my bedroom, I perceived the necessity of deciding whether it should be the large room on the north wing or the cozy cubbyhole with the southwest sun. A paper which would be beautiful under the golden touch of the sun would remain totally uninteresting in the cold, gray reaches of a northern chamber. A second question. Did I want the room to be loveliest during the day, or while I was dressing for winter dinners, or reading myself to sleep in bed? Color undergoes great change between daylight and the hours of electricity. My color must suit either sun or bulb; it could not suit both equally.

Then there was the question of what colors are becoming to me; and what colors make the children look prettiest. It would be a mistake to paper my study or bedroom in a shade which I should condemn as impossibly unbecoming in a dress; or—if any tone is unbecoming to the clear-skinned of childhood—to choose for the nursery walls a color which paled or swallowed the young faces which would be the room's chiefest charm and beauty.

This then, briefly, is the art of selecting wall papers. Analyze your rooms. Consider their use, their style of furnishing, their sources of light, their outlook or their inlook, and their occupants. Make your papers express all these things.

## About Governesses

The question, "Shall I or shall I not have a salaried assistant to help me with my child?" is one which all must every mother puts to her conscience, at some period in the bringing up of her family. The exceptions are the fashionable woman, for whom the matter is not debatable, necessity settling it in the affirmative, and the woman of moderate income, for whom necessity also settles the question, but with a denial.

The stronger a mother's conscience is, the stronger her affection, the more she rebels against the delegation of any part of her authority to an outsider. She has been convinced all her life, perhaps, that mothers who employ nurses are not quite what they should be.

The Need of Help With the Children Little by little, however, she discovers that, because of too constant companionship, she and her child frequently are irritating each other. Moreover, not every maternal service vibrates with spiritual significance and many of them are without in-

reasonable reason, parents do not regard this, equally with the employment of nurse or governess, the abandonment of parental duty.

What a nuisance, however, such parents become. How dreaded is the maternal voice over the telephone. "Would you be such an angel as to let Grace sleep on your sofa till we get back from the play tonight?" "Would it be terribly inconvenient for you to have Florence take supper with Marion tonight, so we can go to Mrs. White's dinner?" "If we left baby for a couple of hours tonight, so as to play bridge, do you suppose you could just listen at the door once or twice and telephone to us if he cries?"

Frankly, I think a mother either should take entire charge of her children, giving up all outside life while they are so little that it is necessary; or else employ a competent woman. If possible, I think she should employ the competent woman.

The more vociferously the child rebels against the new caretaker, the stronger is the indication that he needs to be shaken out of his selfish dependence on his mother. She will never call it selfish, she will call it loving. And so it is. Much love is selfish and is never recognized as such. Nevertheless, it makes demands which eat out the heart and the life of the friend loved. It is not fair to your child to set his feet upon the paths of such a love. Demand from him the love of self-sacrifice; the love which will smile when you go out for a good time and teach him to make the best of a substitute for a little while.

Of course, the substitute should always be not the established occupant of the mother's position, but some one who steps in temporarily.

## The Choice of a Governess

The choice of a governess is a task to tax all a mother's intelligence. After a woman has been found whose character and education are satisfactory, remains to be determined the exceedingly important question of temperament.

Of supreme importance is a proneness to amiable amusement. An unsmiling disposition is more fatal in the nursery than poisonous bacteria. It breeds naughtiness. It elevates the fevers of rebellion. It promotes the pestilence of anger. If children do not amuse her, do not make her laugh, do not set her mouth crinkling, then they will be just a nuisance to her. Silly, perverse creatures who will feel them to be, who cannot possibly be valuable till they grow up and, in the meantime, must be suppressed.

I have had governesses of this description. During their régime, my home-comings have always been periods of agony for me. Long before a girl could be withdrawn from my hat, I have heard torrents of tragedy. My oldest boy had cut off a curl from his sister's head; and, as if curls never grew again, we must wear sackcloth and ashes. The youngest girl had picked up a lead and was expected to develop at once pestilential warts. A tadpole had been released by another offending member of the nursery group and was probably in somebody's bed! My daughter had slapped her best friend "as rough as any boy."

I have been so fortunate as to have

energy. The trouble with humorous governesses is that they never seek origins or consider motives. The child who puts them to inconvenience is a naughty child, whether the offense indicates merely the undirected, wild journey of a valuable talent, or is the narrow, impudent, stupid perversity of a lumpish and static nature. Consequently she has no power as a trainer.

The humorous governess, on the other hand, perceives the power for good stored up in the characteristics which have jumped the track and wrought havoc. She uses them to make work interesting and play vital. She it is who, without direct effort to suppress, succeeds in suppressing those riotous acts which make home-life, and the opinions of neighbors alike, intolerable to respectable parents.

## Vegetable Dishes From an Italian Kitchen

Carrots in White Sauce—Take some good sweet carrots, clean, wash and slice them, and cook them over a slow fire in a little slightly salted water; prepare a white sauce, add to it the carrot water, bring to the boil, stirring it smooth; then pour this sauce over the carrots, taking care not to break them. Add a little chopped parsley, leave the whole to cook for a short time longer, and serve with potatoes.

Celery (or Fennel) with White Sauce—Cut the celery in pieces; boil till soft. Butter a fireproof dish, set it on the fire; sprinkle with grated cheese, and lay the celery in layers, sprinkling grated cheese between each layer.

Add more butter and cheese on the top, pour white sauce over; cover the top with grated bread crumbs; bake in the oven for 20 minutes (or according to the quantity) that the mixture may be thoroughly cooked and the top crust well browned, and serve very hot.

Fried Cucumbers (small marrows may be treated in the same way)—Peel fresh cucumbers, cut them in pieces, cook them for three or four minutes in salted water; then egg and breadcrumb the pieces and fry in butter till well browned. Potatoes make a good accompanying vegetable. Cauliflower Fritters—Clean and boil a large cauliflower. Then break the head into pieces; dip each sprig into yolk of egg, then into a batter, and fry in butter or olive oil. Serve very hot.

Bean Croquettes—Boil some haricot beans till soft, mash them, and mix with melted butter, grated bread, chopped onion and parsley, an egg (or more according to the quantity); mix thoroughly; then shape small flat croquettes, and either cook them in the oven in butter or gravy, turning them so that both sides may be well browned, or fry in butter or olive oil to a golden brown.

Potatoes with Tomato Sauce—Boil or stew some potatoes, cutting them in small pieces. Prepare a sauce by frying some chopped onion in olive oil or butter, adding some tomato, and seasoning with salt, pepper, aromatic herbs and chopped onion (using up that

which has been hollowed out. Put the onions in a buttered pan sprinkle with salt and sugar, and cook over a hot fire. Then arrange on a dish, pouring over them the gravy from the pan. Serve very hot.

Carrots with Vermicelli—Clean some carrots, cut them in pieces lengthways, and set them to cook in a small quantity of salted water. Set them aside as soon as they are tender. Throw the vermicelli (or other fine kind of macaroni) into boiling salted water, leaving it 10 minutes. Drain the carrots and vermicelli, and, having browned some butter in a casserole or earthenware dish, add the carrots and vermicelli, mix well, leave them on the fire a few minutes, and serve very hot.

Spinach Fritters—Wash and prepare the spinach carefully and throw it into boiling water. After 10 minutes, take it out and drain; chop fine and set it out on the fire, stirring it with a wooden spoon. When the moisture has boiled away, add some butter, grated Gruyère cheese and two or more raw eggs, according to the quantity; cook all together, stirring well, until it is a compact mass. Then spread this paste on a large dish or wooden board, lay it out about a finger's thickness; cut round discs with the edge of a tumbler; brown the fritters over the fire in a pan of hot butter, and serve sprinkled with fine salt and pepper.

## How to Pack Cakes for Mailing

Delicate cakes can be sent long distances without so much as cracking the icing if they are packed in the following way: Lay the cake on a large sheet of heavy waxed paper and apply the frosting, allowing a generous portion to extend on the paper. Plastering the cake to the paper helps to keep it in position. Fold the rest of the paper neatly round the cake and slip under it a piece of cardboard or thin wooden board the exact size of the cake. Put both cake and board in a strong cardboard box. The corrugated kind is preferable, as it lessens the jar upon the contents. Fill the box with sawdust or bran, and be sure that it settles to the bottom of all the crevices. Finally, wrap the box in heavy paper and tie it with a strong cord.

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NOTICE

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF NEW ENGLAND  
TELEPHONE CO.

More Than \$15,000,000 Spent  
for New Construction and  
Company Expects to Spend  
\$20,000,000 in 1922

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921. Net available for dividends was \$5,986,385, or \$3.01 a share on the \$58,770,000 capital stock, compared with \$5,224,424, or \$2.80 a share, in 1920. The company's assets were \$15,424,924, or \$8.15 a share, in 1921 and \$15,022,718, or \$8.12 a share, in 1920.

A comparison follows:

	1921	1920
Op. rev.	\$36,702,497	\$33,006,341
Op. exp.	27,220,253	25,151,030
Net op. rev.	9,482,244	7,855,311
Deduct: taxes	2,487,408	1,930,246
Deduct: uncol.	125,938	86,517
Total deduct.	2,613,346	2,016,763
Net op. rev.	6,868,896	5,838,548
Total assets	15,424,924	15,022,718
Total liabilities	7,379,103	7,055,925
Deduct: int.	1,012,449	688,536
Deduct: rent, etc.	280,253	329,802
Reserve fund	5,836,194	5,020,587
Div. app. of inc.	5,317,816	4,884,207
Sal. corp. sur.	668,579	1,153,337
Misc. deduct. fr. sur.	146,055	143,459
Net ad. to sur.	523,524	1,109,793

\*Government operated property for five months in 1918 and seven months in 1919.

## Construction Activity

The year has been marked by extreme activity in the construction of the plant for the furnishing of service and a construction program larger by several million dollars than has ever been before attempted on the part of the company was carried out, gross new construction for the year amounting to \$15,111,900.

The number of new stations installed was 154,086, which is materially more than were installed in 1920, but the demand has been so great as to make it impossible to meet the requirements. The increasing percentage of disconnections during the year held the net gain of the company in stations to 50,827, which is a somewhat smaller net gain than for the year 1920.

The company is undertaking to meet the demand for service as rapidly as possible, and has made provision for a construction program in 1922 that will involve an expenditure exceeding \$20,000,000. This program is as large as we can hope to carry to a successful conclusion.

## Automatic Exchanges

During 1921 the company has made further progress in the construction of buildings and installation of apparatus for machine (automatic) switching, and it is now anticipated that three new exchanges of this character will be put into active service during 1922, namely, the Liberty Exchange on Essex Street, Boston; the Aspinwall Exchange in Brookline; and the Gaspee Exchange in Providence, R. I. Work on the new Columbia automatic exchange in Dorchester is progressing rapidly, and it should come into service early in 1922, while the Milton Exchange and a new exchange in the Brighton district, to be named Allston, will, it is expected, be completed later in the same year. Work has been commenced on a relieving exchange for the Back Bay district of Boston, to be named Kenmore Exchange.

COLONIAL SUGAR'S  
FIJI ACTIVITIES

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 15.—The Colonial Sugar Company, whose activities have been the mainstay of Fiji for some 40 years, has announced that the fall in sugar values on the world's markets has rendered it impossible for the concern to continue paying higher than pre-war rates for cane.

Sugar grown in Fiji has to compete with the staple grown in other tropical countries where cheaper labor is utilized, the wages in Fiji being more than double the scale elsewhere, the company stated. The Fiji-Vancouver Sugar Company decided to close its mill and estates in Fiji, while another large sugar company, with headquarters in Melbourne and estates in Fiji, probably will duplicate this action soon.

LOOSE WILES CO.  
REPORT FOR YEAR

The Loose Wiles Bleucht Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income, after interest, depreciation, inventory, adjustment and federal taxes, \$208,772, equal to \$4.70 a share on \$4,434,000 first preferred. This compares with net income of \$945,793 in 1920, equal after first preferred dividends and appropriations for redemption of first preferred to \$23.78 a share on \$3,089,908 second preferred. The income account compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Net inc.	\$208,772	\$945,793
First pref. div.	111,425	100,229
Second pref. div.	111,425	100,229
Reserve for 1st pref.	150,000	150,000
Deficit	128,031	335,584
P and I surp.	9,736,633	4,154,638

## Mexican Oil Wells

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6.—Mexico has 225 producing oil wells with a daily capacity of 9,545,453 barrels, according to a recent statement by the Department of Commerce and Industry. More than 675,000 barrels of oil were produced in Mexico in the year 1921, the department reports.

## Oreona Bottle Company

The preliminary statement for 1921 of the Oreona Bottle Company and subsidiaries shows net earnings of \$1,350,000, after having made charges of \$1,200,000 for depreciation and \$1,100,000 for factory overheads, expenses. The 1920 net profit after charges and federal taxes was \$1,215,000.

CREDIT CONDITIONS  
SHOW IMPROVEMENT

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The United States has undergone a very marked business and credit change in the last 90 days. While some sections show a worse condition, many indicate considerable improvement. On the whole, the chances for the better. The manufacturing cities reflect reduced inventories of merchandise and a much sounder financial and credit condition.

The Credit Guide Rating Book for March, 1922, shows that approximately 40 per cent of the merchants listed in the November Rating Book have undergone a marked change. In the great majority of the instances, while the capital does not show an increase, yet the assets are of a more stable kind. Pay habits improved and the general line of credit extended is of larger volume.

Marked change is in the moral risk and trade abuses column. Here a considerable reduction in the number of merchants previously adversely reported is noted. About 62 per cent of the manufacturers that were formerly reported as resorting to unfair commercial practices have had no complaints lodged against them in the three months. Only about 15 per cent of the merchants who had not been previously reported were added to the list of trade abusers.

An important factor in the whole sale and retail trade situation is that approximately 60,000 new ratings and firms are listed, while only 15,500 had been removed for reasons of failures and other causes.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Illinois Supreme Court holds that preferred stock should have the same voting rights as common stock.

Argentina is to float an internal 6 per cent loan of 60,000,000 paper or 20,400,000 gold pesos, for public works.

The North German Lloyd Line has a 40,000-ton sister ship to the Lamer under construction which will be launched this coming summer.

The French Government is to guarantee a 300,000,000-franc 5 per cent 35-year bond in the devastated areas.

J. A. Lewis, vice-president of the Irving National Bank of New York, has been elected president of the Republic National Bank of St. Louis.

The Whittall Carpet Mills in South Worcester, Mass., went on a 52-hour week basis Tuesday, an increase from 48 hours. Twelve hundred employees are affected.

More than 175 railroads, including all big lines except the Pennsylvania and the Erie, are making the same wage reductions for all classes of employees when the wage docket was closed at the United States Railroad Labor Board Wednesday.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature making the bonds, notes and debentures of the Port of New York authority legal investment for savings banks and trust companies, as an amendment to the banking law. A notation of a bond issue is expected soon.

The total value of British imports from Germany last year was \$20,550,000, compared with \$20,252,000 for 1920. British exports to Germany, goods and services, aggregated \$17,321,000 in 1921, compared with \$17,077,000 in 1920. Exports received on account of reparations were 107,000 tons, of a value of \$70,000.

The Japanese Government's policy of permitting gold exports only through the Specie Bank, although helpful to the maintenance of exchange on New York at \$48, is said to leave trade at a standstill, and Japanese bankers only prefer a complete gold embargo as the decline in exchange would stimulate exports.

Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, recently returned from Europe, where he and his wife are actively engaged in filling Russian contracts. Russia placed a contract for 1000 locomotives in Sweden and efforts are being made to increase the capacity of plants to produce a locomotive a day. Mr. Vauclain said his company could have received plenty of new orders had he been willing to extend credit.

Judge Morris in the United States District Court in Wilmington, Del., granted dismissal of the complaint, with costs to the petitioner, for a receiver for the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, Inc., on the basis of the application for a receivership on the basis of statements filed by the defendants relating the consent of creditors' interests and the company's assets.

Grain markets are strong once more.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Wheat showed setbacks in price at the opening today, but soon rallied and recorded a substantial advance. The opening, which varied from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, was followed by a rise to 1 1/2, followed by a rise to 1 1/2, followed by a rise to 1 1/2.

Corn ascended to a new high price record for the crop. After opening 1/2c. off to 1/2c. up, May 65 1/2c. to 66c., the market took a general upward swing.

## Feed Merchants Meet

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 23.—Barners of cooperative buying for farmers met here today for the annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants held here yesterday. Charles Quinn, of Toledo, O., secretary of the National Grain Dealers Association, told of the success of his organization in protecting dealers and bettering conditions.

## Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows gross earnings of \$2,322,511. After expenses and federal taxes, net profits were \$1,349,374, equal to \$2.07 a share on the 650,000 shares. Dividends of \$255,000 were paid, leaving a surplus for the year of \$1,094,374. The profit and loss surplus Dec. 31 last was \$5,009,324.

SOUTH'S COTTON  
MARKETS QUIET

Buying of Staple of Hand-to-Mouth Character—New Crop Crop Acreage of Interest

The cotton markets of the south have remained quiet for several weeks and sales have been small. Most of the buying now seems to be to fill orders accepted several months ago, and there is practically no speculation. The quietness of the market seems to have increased each week, and everybody is waiting for developments in the new crop situation before entering the market either as buyer or seller.

There have been brief periods of bullishness in the future markets, but the tendency of spot cotton for several weeks has been toward lower levels. The volume of business has been such, however, that quotations may be regarded as merely nominal. Considerable actual cotton is being held in Texas, and the hands of the growers and other by small towns and country merchants who took the staple from the farmers on account of a comparatively fancy price. These holders of actual cotton seem disposed to sit quietly and await developments, although not without considerable disappointment. Their one growing doubt is the acreage this year will be increased, in which event they know they must take heavy losses and sell the cotton they hold to the best advantage.

## Large Cotton Acreage Expected

Weather conditions over Texas during the last two weeks have been unfavorable for immediate farming operations. The rains have been such as have put a good season in the ground and with the passing of the cold farmers have entered their fields and are busy preparing for spring seeding. Just what percentage of the farm land now being plowed will be planted to cotton will depend on several things, but it seems assured that the acreage in Texas this coming spring will be increased fully 25 per cent over last year.

Many farmers are approaching their bankers at this time to obtain funds for planting new crop, but it seems that these farmers are meeting with little success. Bankers are making few loans, especially on farm operations, but are nursing their old ones and conserving cash resources wherever possible. Especially are Texas bankers loath to make new loans to farmers where a large cotton crop is contemplated by the farmers.

## Campaigns Against Cotton

Various agencies in Texas continue their campaign to bring about a curtailment in the cotton crop this year. Meetings are being held in all parts of the state by field agents of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, the Texas Industrial Congress, the Texas Bankers Association and other organizations, and an effort is being made to carry the issue into every cotton growing community in Texas. Local associations are being formed and the farmers are being urged to make a cotton acreage reduction campaign more difficult, for all these things seem to the farmer to advise him to plant less feed and more cotton.

The movement of cotton to Japan has been the notable feature of the shipping situation, and indications are that cotton will continue to flow freely to the Orient through the port of Galveston, Tex. There seems to be little prospect for any improvement in the demand from domestic mills until the cotton goods markets become settled and there is a more insistent demand for manufactured goods than is at present manifest. Several Texas mills are being operated on full time, while others are waiting for the situation to improve.

The acreage situation will continue to be the most important factor in the Texas markets for some time.

## DIVIDENDS

Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 20.

Eastern Wisconsin Electric Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 20.

Boston & Albany Railroad, quarterly of 2 1/2 a share, payable March 31 to holders of record Feb. 23.

Morganthau's Kinotype, regular quarterly of \$2.50, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 4.

American Glue Company has declared \$2 a share on the common stock, payable March 15 to stockholders of record March 1.

Galea Signal Oil Company has declared regular quarterly of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable March 31 to stockholders of record Feb. 25.

The Childs Company usual quarterly of \$2 a share on common and \$1.75 on stock of record Feb. 25.

Union Carbide & Carbon Co. declared of \$1 a share, payable April 1; stock of record March 4. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

RESERVE BANK'S  
REVIEW OF TRADE

Boston Institution Report Says  
Retail Business Not Improving

Retail trade has not been improving since the first part of January, according to a report just issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. "Of course, the volume of trade during February is always a great deal less than during either January or March," the report states. "Nevertheless, the decline this past month has been greater, than usual. Christmas trade had been good, and, in fact, sales were holding up well until the middle of January, when a setback occurred. The recent slump may be accounted for in many manufacturing centers because of the wage cuts in the cotton textile industry, and rumors of similar action in other cities not at first affected. Ever since Christmas business has been forced, and exceptional bargains and extra sales effort have been necessary to maintain even the current volume of sales."

The net sales of eight Boston department stores which regularly report to the Federal Reserve Bank showed a decline between January, 1921, and January, 1922, of nearly 9 per cent. Department stores situated in other New England cities likewise suffered a falling off in sales in the corresponding period, although it amounted to only slightly more than 6 per cent. Women's apparel shops in Boston reported a loss of 24 per cent in the same time. Not all of the decline in net sales is due to an actual falling off in the volume of business done, some of it being accounted for by the decline in prices in the past year. This is shown by the fact that sales transactions of five of the eight Boston department stores declined less than 1 per cent between January, 1921, and January, 1922, as compared with nearly 9 per cent loss in the dollar value of sales.

The most significant thing about the volume of retail trade, according to the bank's statement, is "not that it is declining now, as compared with last year, but that it has been so good throughout the industrial depression. There has probably been but little profit to the merchant, because trade has been sustained largely by bargain sales. From a broader standpoint, however, it is very fortunate for industry as a whole that so large an amount of goods has been distributed to the ultimate consumer, thus paying the way for a resumption of manufacturing."

## UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

MILL STOCKS	
Amoskeag com	104
Amoskeag pref	105
Arlington Mills	106
Bates	230
Brookline Mills	125
Brookline Mills	125
Columbus Mfg com	120
Dartmouth Mfg com	120
Dartmouth Mfg pref	120
Edwards	105
Everett	195
Farr Alpaca	130
Home Bleach & Dye com	10
Home Bleach & Dye pref	10
King Philip Mills	140
Lancaster Mills com	125
Lancaster Mills pref	125
Lanet Cotton Mills	122
Lanet Cotton Mills pref	122
Lincoln	120
Lyman Mills	170
Manomet Mills	105
Mass Cotton Mfg Co	149
Merrimack Mfg Co	149
Nashua	130
Nashua Mfg com	130
Nashua Mfg pref	130
Naumkeag	220
Naumkeag pref	220
Pacific	170
Papereff	170
Sagamore Mfg Co	330
Shawmut Mfg Co	100
Shawmut Mfg pref	110
Shawmut Mfg pref	106
Tremont & Suffolk	135
Union Cotton Mfg	175
U. S. Textile pref.	118
Wamsutta Mills	112
West Point Mfg Co	103
York Mfg Co	200

MISCELLANEOUS	
American Mfg com	80
American Mfg pref	76
Bigelow-Hartford Carp com	150
Bigelow-Hartford Carp pref	150
Chapman Valve pref	100
Draper Corporation	146
Haywood-Wakefield com	112 1/2
Haywood-Wakefield pref	110
Merrimack Mfg Co	149
Plymouth Cordage	177
Saco-Lowell Shops com	137 1/2
Hood Rubber Co com	46
Hood Rubber Co pref	94

LOAN REPAYMENTS  
SHOW BETTERMENT

A movement which has lately been manifest on the part of borrowers from the War Finance Corporation to repay debts voluntarily and often before due dates is seen by Eugene Meyer, managing director of the corporation, as a sign pointing toward general improvement in agricultural conditions throughout the country. Loans advanced for export, agricultural and live-stock purposes, said Mr. Meyer, have during the last month begun to be liquidated in an orderly manner indicative of a slight, though decided, improvement in agricultural finance. From Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, a total of \$15,233,000 has been repaid to the War Finance Corporation, \$163,000 of this amount being on cattle loans and \$1,757,000 on railroad and public utilities loans. Repayment of export advances, amounting to \$1,441,000, and of agricultural and livestock loans \$3,671,000.

## Japan's Trade With China

Japan's trade with China in 1921 amounted to 27,532,000 yen in exports and 17,041,000 yen in imports, the excess of exports being 10,491,000 yen. In 1920, exports were 37,640,000 yen and imports 28,346,000 yen, the excess of exports being 9,294,000 yen. The decrease in the total foreign trade of Japan in 1921 was 35 per cent, the decrease in the Chinese trade was 52 per cent. This was largely caused by the Japanese surplus account, the high prices asked for almost all Japanese export commodities required in the Chinese market.

## United Verde Has Net Loss

A net loss of \$1,528,541 was sustained by the United Verde Extension Mining Company in the year 1921, which, with the payment of three dividends, drew from the company's surplus account a total of \$3,858,458 to \$4,046,317. The loss followed an \$819,507 deficit in the preceding year.

WOOL MARKETS  
CONTINUE DULL

Wools in Bond Appear Popular  
—Mills Stand Ready to Buy  
When Prices Are Shaded

The dull period which recently became especially noticeable in the eastern seaboard wool markets has continued, and most of the wool houses in the Boston wool district report only a very limited business, restricted somewhat further by the holiday. Here and there, however, a mill stands ready to buy some stock at a price which seems reasonable and more especially is there a tendency to buy wools which are in bond. Foreign wools, of course, are now becoming scarce, except for the wools which are in bond. Stocks of these bonded wools are being increased more or less steadily, arrivals during the last week having been fairly heavy not only from England but from South America and Australia whence further shipments of considerable volume are expected. Values are firmly maintained generally although extreme asking prices, which were put on some of the low-grade scoured wools following the last government sale have been slashed considerably. The market in consequence may be said to be somewhat easier on this type of wool. As a result there is considerable guessing about the price likely to rule on wools of this sort at the next government sale in Boston March 2, when it is expected that the United States Government will go out of the wool business. Its total holdings of about 4,000,000 pounds will be offered on March 2. The wool is similar in description and proportions to the offerings of the last sale. The wools go on exhibition Feb. 27.

## Tone Easier, But Prices Hold

Although the tone of the market here has been somewhat easier there is no inclination to lower asking prices for the new clip wools, shearing of which is just now about to begin in Arizona. The growers seem determined for the most part to hold their wools until shearing time, unless they get extreme prices, compared with the level of values in the ultimate markets. Better than 40 cents a pound has been offered for early shorn wools in the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona, and received by the growers, while in Utah for wool running to fine medium grade and not the choicest, 35 cents has been paid. Some of the early purchases in Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming are understood to have been made at a small margin of profit. Altogether, it is estimated that about 20,000,000 pounds of wool have been contracted on the sheep's back out of the coming clip, or about 10 per cent of the entire clip of the country, not including pulled wool.

## Clothing Demand Light

Meantime the conditions prevailing in the clothing and goods markets do not seem to justify the prices which are being paid in the west for raw wool. There has been a very fair business in overcoatings and on a few lines of women's wear, but for the standard staples, such as serges and unfinished worsteds, the demand has been limited. Predictions have been rather freely made to the effect that the coming season in heavyweight goods is likely to include a large proportion of manipulated fabrics. However, the better type of worsted fabrics, by common consent, is moving very slowly. It is the general expectation that consumption of wool will be much reduced the coming year as compared with the past year, when 572,000,000 pounds were consumed. Some estimate the probable consumption of wool in 1922 at about 500,000,000 pounds while others think it may drop to about 450,000,000 pounds. The average consumption for the 10-year period ending 1913-14 was 510,000,000 pounds per year. Much will depend upon the wool tariff and how quickly it is passed and for the moment there seems to be no lack of uncertainty as to what Congress eventually will do, although it looks as if the enactment of the tariff bill would be fully as long drawn out as usual, with a high tariff in the end.

## Foreign Markets Easy

The foreign markets, are, if anything, a bit on the easy side, the pressure of Bradford for lower prices apparently having been felt at length in the foreign primary markets, as well as in England. At the sale in Hull of colonial wools last Thursday and Friday, prices showed a slight easing tendency as compared with the sale in Liverpool the week before, the net decline from the previous London colonial sales' closing being 5 to 15 per cent, inferior wools showing the greatest decline.

Cables from Melbourne indicate a slightly easier tendency and much the same is true with reference to Sydney, although the latter market has held relatively stronger than Melbourne. The sale at Geelong last week showed a reduction of about 10 per cent on the average from the excited level attained at the previous series. Choice wags 70s, practically free, were being bought at \$1.05 to \$1.06, clean landed basis, Boston, without duty, compared with an extreme price of \$1.25 for one line at the preceding series. America has been buying freely of the best wools which have held fairly firm.

Cables from the Cape indicate a firm market with best fine wools suitable for this market being quotable at a clean landed basis of 18 to 23 cents.

Germany has reiterated the market at Buenos Aires again for substantial quantities of the lower grade wools.

## Bank of England Report

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased, £206,000; circulation, decreased, £207,000; bullion, decreased, £193,000; other securities, increased, £1,073,000; other deposits, decreased, £27,514,000; public deposits, increased, £12,894,000; notes reserve, increased, £107,000; government securities, decreased, £15,860,000. The proportion of the total reserve to liability this week is 18.83 per cent; last week it was 18.71 per cent. The rate of discount is 4 1/2 per cent.

RECEIVERSHIP FOR  
KARDOS & BURKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Liabilities of the brokerage firm of Kardos & Burke, which last night went into the hands of a receiver, were variously estimated here today at from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000. John Burke, former treasurer of the United States, whose signature appeared on bank notes issued from early in 1913, until his resignation a little more than a year ago, declared he had lost everything in the collapse of the business. Bankers who had been associated with him in business were quoted as asserting their belief that he had been an "innocent dupe" in the development of the amazing situation revealed by the failure.

Matters relating to the firm's affairs were to be discussed at the office of the attorney for Robert P. Stephenson, receiver, here today. Legal actions against a number of firms that are members of the New York Stock Exchange might, it was intimated, be the sequel of the fall of the house of Kardos & Burke. It was indicated that if these suits were successful, the firm might pay its creditors dollar for dollar.

John Burke was three times governor of North Dakota before becoming treasurer of the United States in March, 1913. His partner, Louis Montgomery Kardos, was a poor immigrant from Hungary nine years ago and found his first employment in the financial district as a stock clerk and messenger. The firm had branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other cities.

CANADA'S TRADE  
FOR JANUARY LESS

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 21.—Canada's trade for January aggregated \$98,587,837 compared with \$154,188,081 for January, 1921. For 10 months ending Jan. 31, total trade was \$1,260,206,393, compared with \$2,150,232,774 for the same period last year.

## Imports

	1922	1921
Ag and veg prod.	\$145,880,250	\$212,496,107
Animals and animal products	36,368,403	53,447,462
Fib, tex & lev prod	108,755,937	220,788,690
Chem & chem prod	18,492,927	32,167,308
Iron & steel manuf	90,367,924	216,239,422
Ores & metals other than iron	23,937,570	48,922,337
Non-metal min & pr	116,059,432	177,213,108
Wood, wood prod, paper, etc.	29,882,294	50,889,570
Miscellaneous	43,285,614	63,853,724
Total	\$1,261,351,351	\$1,075,587,720

## Exports

	1922	1921
Ag and veg prod.	\$280,435,059	\$277,377,198
Animals and animal products	118,982,239	189,918,187
Fib, tex & lev prod	3,818,815	11,711,010
Chem & chem prod	7,588,022	12,832,326
Iron & steel manuf	2,041,427	68,



## SERIOUS CLASHES AVOIDED IN INDIA

In a Year of Changes and Anxiety Many Crises Have Been Passed Successfully

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—For the first time in the history of the Victoria and Albert Museum, that home of the antique where historical association illuminates every object on view, is holding an exhibition of modern work under the auspices of the British Institute of Industrial Art.

It was feared at that time by a good many Indian Liberals and by some officials that drastic action against the Extremist leaders might produce a serious reaction against the new Constitution, which had opened so auspiciously in Delhi.

Lord Reading, therefore, was in a receptive frame of mind toward the proposal that he receive Mr. Gandhi and discuss with him the whole political situation before taking the extreme steps against the A.I. brothers. In these negotiations Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the head of the Benares Hindu University, played a leading part. Another person who took part in these negotiations was Mr. C. P. Andrews, an erratic Englishman, who has thrown in his lot wholeheartedly with the Non-Cooperators. He is typical of the whole Non-Cooperation movement inasmuch as he refuses to understand and will not discuss the real political problems which must be solved before Indian Home Rule can possibly be a reality. Remote from facts characterizes Mr. Andrews and most of his colleagues in the Non-Cooperation movement, and was probably the final cause which stood in the way of a genuine political entente between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi.

### A Temporary Respite

As a result, the arrests contemplated in May by the Government of India were postponed and the situation for the moment was considerably eased. The A.I. brothers apologized for the various statements attributed to them and undertook not to preach violence. They kept their undertaking for some eight or ten weeks and then broke out anew with particularly violent speeches at Kanpur which is the port of the Punjab and Scinde, and is situated at the head of the Arabian Sea. The Government of India could not ignore these speeches and, therefore, promptly arrested the A.I. brothers, who were subsequently tried and condemned to imprisonment for violation of the law and incitement to sedition.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, landed in Bombay on Nov. 16. He was received with a genuine and spontaneous popular welcome of a remarkable character. The Non-Cooperators in Bombay city completely failed to persuade the population to boycott his arrival. The Non-Cooperators, furious at their failure, fell upon innocent members of the crowd and man-handled them badly. Riots and arrests ensued.

The incident had a twofold significance: first, that in Bombay, the very stronghold of Non-Cooperation, the Non-Cooperators had completely failed to swing the populace over to the boy-

cott of the Prince; second, it proved up to the hilt that, whenever Mr. Gandhi's movement gains a certain momentum, it rapidly passes into violent disorder which he himself is entirely unable to control. Non-violent Non-Cooperation rapidly degenerates into hooligan crime.

### The Non-Cooperation Dilemma

It is unfortunate that these arrests and their accompanying trials have been made at the moment when the Non-Cooperation movement seemed to have reached the parting of the ways. Mr. Gandhi has indicated in the clearest fashion that he realizes his own dilemma. He has reached a point where he must either continue the course which he has been following at the risk of violence and bloodshed, or renounce the tactics which he has pursued and admit once more that he has committed a "Himalayan blunder."

When the Viceroy reached Calcutta he was met with a request that he receive a deputation of leaders of the Indian Liberal movement. Lord Reading told the deputation that he felt he could not allow the campaign of intimidation and violence conducted by the Non-Cooperators to continue with the inevitable result of a serious deterioration in the public morale. This meant that, whatever happened, he was determined to maintain law and order and to see that the new political institutions set up last year were not threatened by violence and disorder.

### LEAGUE TO OPPOSE TAX CONCESSIONS

STRATFORD, Ont. (Special Correspondence).—A vigorous campaign recently commenced by Roman Catholic clerical leaders in the province with the object of obtaining concessions in the allotment of taxes for education is to meet with organized opposition from Protestants.

Branches of the Public School Defense League, organized to prevent special privileges in education, have already been organized in some of the cities and are rapidly adding the smaller towns to the list. The chief object of the league is to combat further concessions to Roman Catholics. Dr. Edwards, former Conservative member for Frontenac riding, and Minister of Public Health in the Meighen Administration, was one of the first speakers to visit the western part of the province on behalf of the league.

Public meetings are being held in many cities, and the status of separate schools and their rights to further consideration from the government are fully and fairly discussed. The ideals of the league have recently been laid before the ministerial alliances of the Protestant ministers, with a view to the campaign taken up in the churches.

### Damascus Customs Relaxed

BEIRUT, Syria (Special).—Damascus newspapers announce that the sellers of native goods are exempt from customs dues for them. According to an agreement concluded with the Palestine Government, no tax is to be exacted for cattle coming from Palestine.

## DOMINIONS WANT AGENTS TO AID THEIR FOREIGN TRADE

Following Colonial Criticism of British Consular Service, Representatives Are Now Being Regularly Sent Abroad From Africa and Australia

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—The general question of trade representation of British nations in other countries has recently been discussed at length and it is hoped here that, as a result, an improvement will be made.

Despite certain reforms projected and accomplished British consuls are, in many cases, badly housed, burdened with financial troubles, and with duties which are either too loosely defined, or defined so strictly that no scope remains for the exercise of initiative.

The consuls of Britain are the consuls of the Empire, and any disabilities under which the service may suffer are reflected equally on the welfare of Colonials and Britons abroad. This also applies, of course, to the more serious question of trade representation. Now, although British Colonials abroad, in distress or in need of any consular service whatever, have a perfect and equal right with Englishmen to call upon the British Consul for the necessary assistance, they do not contribute anything to the upkeep of the expensive service and are therefore hardly entitled to criticize its efficiency.

An important development of this colonial criticism of the British consular service, in regard to trade, is the tendency on the part of the dominions to appoint their own trade representatives. From the nature of the Dominion's Constitution, such representatives could have no diplomatic status and, apart from the sole but important function of commerce, the usual consular facilities were and are still utilized by traveling Colonials. This tendency for separate trade representation was becoming more pronounced in 1914, when the movement received a long check.

It was not only to foreign countries that the dominions sent, or contemplated sending, their emissaries of trade, but usually in the first instance to the old country. In this way South Africa, for years, has had its separate trade representative in London. When the various colonies collected into the Union of South Africa the commercial agent for the Cape of Good Hope was appointed to a similar position for the Union and so the tradition was continued.

For a long time it was deemed by the dominions that their agents, general or high commissioners were sufficient adequately to represent their trade aspirations at headquarters in London; but the fallacy of this policy, amply justified by results, or the lack of them, the conviction finally held by the young governments overseas that

their commerce was so important to their development that some form of specialization must be adopted if really practical returns were to be shown. In this way has developed the plan of quasi-separate commercial representation of the dominions in London, including South Africa, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, the Commonwealth, and so forth.

The arrangement thus engendered of fostering overseas trade by means of the appointment of direct commercial representatives, caused the dominions to take stock of their position in this regard in foreign countries. The Commonwealth led the van in this respect, but the initial appointments made by this government were of a fortuitous nature.

The Commonwealth representative was appointed in Berlin prior to the war. This German agent, who somewhat exaggerated his own importance and in some ways that of the country which he represented, inferred that he had quasi-diplomatic powers. So far from this being the case, of course, was the fact that the High Commissioner himself in London, to whom the Berlin man was responsible, had no such aura. The matter culminated when it was decided that the High Commissioner should have audience with the German Emperor, with the full approval, needless to say, of the British Government. The Commonwealth Berlin agent pressed his feathers under the impression that he would be called upon to arrange the desired meeting. Fortunately this faux pas was prevented in time and a very awkward situation retrieved, the arrangements being made through the usual channels, namely, the Colonial Office, British Foreign Office and British Ambassador in Berlin.

This incident shows the danger of appointing as a trade representative a man whose beliefs so quickly outgrew the true and very limited functions of his position.

The Commonwealth also appointed a representative in Paris and there is no doubt that but for the war other similar posts would have been created. The Commonwealth, in addition, recognized the importance of its trade with the United States by running an office in New York with a highly salaried commissioner in charge.

As the trade resources of the dominions develop, and the necessity becomes more acute for finding new markets abroad, so will the system of appointing commercial agents.

## HOSTILITY TO JUNTAS CAUSED CRISIS IN SPAIN

Clear-Cut Division Between Military and Civil Powers  
Caused Situation of Dramatic Intensity and Anxiety  
—Use Cavalry to Disperse Crowd

MADRID, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Upon the resignation of the Maura government following immediately upon hesitation of the King to sign a decree regulating and diminishing—almost to the vanishing point—the powers and privileges of military juntas, making a clear-cut division between the civil and military powers, a situation of dramatic intensity and interest arose. Ministers did nothing to soften such interest and anxiety; indeed there appeared to be more reality about this "total crisis" than about most of its predecessors, and again there was evidently an unaccustomed degree of sincerity in the conduct of the ministers. All in an hour they had apparently set their faces against the army and even the King. The chances seemed tremendous, and everybody knew it. Generally when a "crisis" is announced the most that happens, so far as the public is concerned, is lively gossip in the cafes and the assembly of knots of busybodies about the palace to see the ministers and chiefs of parties. Contrary to the expectation of an oil-fuel plant in this city similar to those in St. John and Halifax. The tank will have a capacity of 25,000 gallons and it is expected that after the completion of the plant the city of Quebec will become the main fuel station on the St. Lawrence for all oil-burning vessels.

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QUEBEC (Special).—The Quebec Harbour Commission has made arrangements for the erection of an oil-fuel plant in this city similar to those in St. John and Halifax. The tank will have a capacity of 25,000 gallons and it is expected that after the completion of the plant the city of Quebec will become the main fuel station on the St. Lawrence for all oil-burning vessels.

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#### ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

THREE ROOMS in apartment, dining room, kitchen, bath, and car. Telephone 4262, 100 St. John St., Apt. 20, N. Y. City.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 541, Suite 3, Kenmore station, front or side room, electrically good location; 7 minutes to Park street, Tel. 4-576.

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##### DENVER

#### SHOE REPAIRING

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory

"YELLOW FRONT"

M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor

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#### JOY'S BUTTER Shop

AND

Delicatessen

BUTTER—Churned in our shop daily.

Over 50 different CHEESES

Imported and Domestic SAUSAGES

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Refreshments put up for all occasions.

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708 E. Colfax Ave. Phone York 424 & 524

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ALL GRADES OF COAL

Quality and Service

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#### INDIANA

##### INDIANAPOLIS

"SKIN" BATTERIES

For Gas and Electric Cars

The Ideal Electric Car

INDIANA ELECTRIC SERVICE CO.

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### PARTY SYSTEM SAID TO BE OUT OF DATE

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Feb. 18 (Special Correspondence).—J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, speaking at a banquet tendered to Mr. R. H. Halbert, M. P., for North Ontario, said that party government had outlived its time and that group government would succeed it as soon as the necessary machinery had been devised for carrying on a new form of government.

"This country is entering a new era," he declared. The party system has almost collapsed in Great Britain; people have declared against the party system in Canada by electing four groups in the Dominion House and four groups in Ontario. We are on the verge of finding a new system and one of the stupendous problems of the present generation is to devise the machinery for that new system.

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IF IN NEED OF  
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES  
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CEDAR RAPIDS

## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Chinese Gordon

When reading British history, you may note that the greatness of the British Empire is due more to her soldiers than to her statesmen. Perhaps no other empire in the world has had so many truly noble admirals and generals fighting on her behalf. Even when politicians at home were making foolish blunders and losing continents, her brave, unselfish warriors, amidst hardship and danger, were restoring them again for her own good and the good of humanity. Clive gave England India, Wolfe gave her Canada, Roberts gave her a big slice of South Africa and Gordon the Sudan and the protectorate of Egypt. Each of these put his country ahead of self, even when that country was ungrateful, and proved himself a hero in the truest sense of the word.

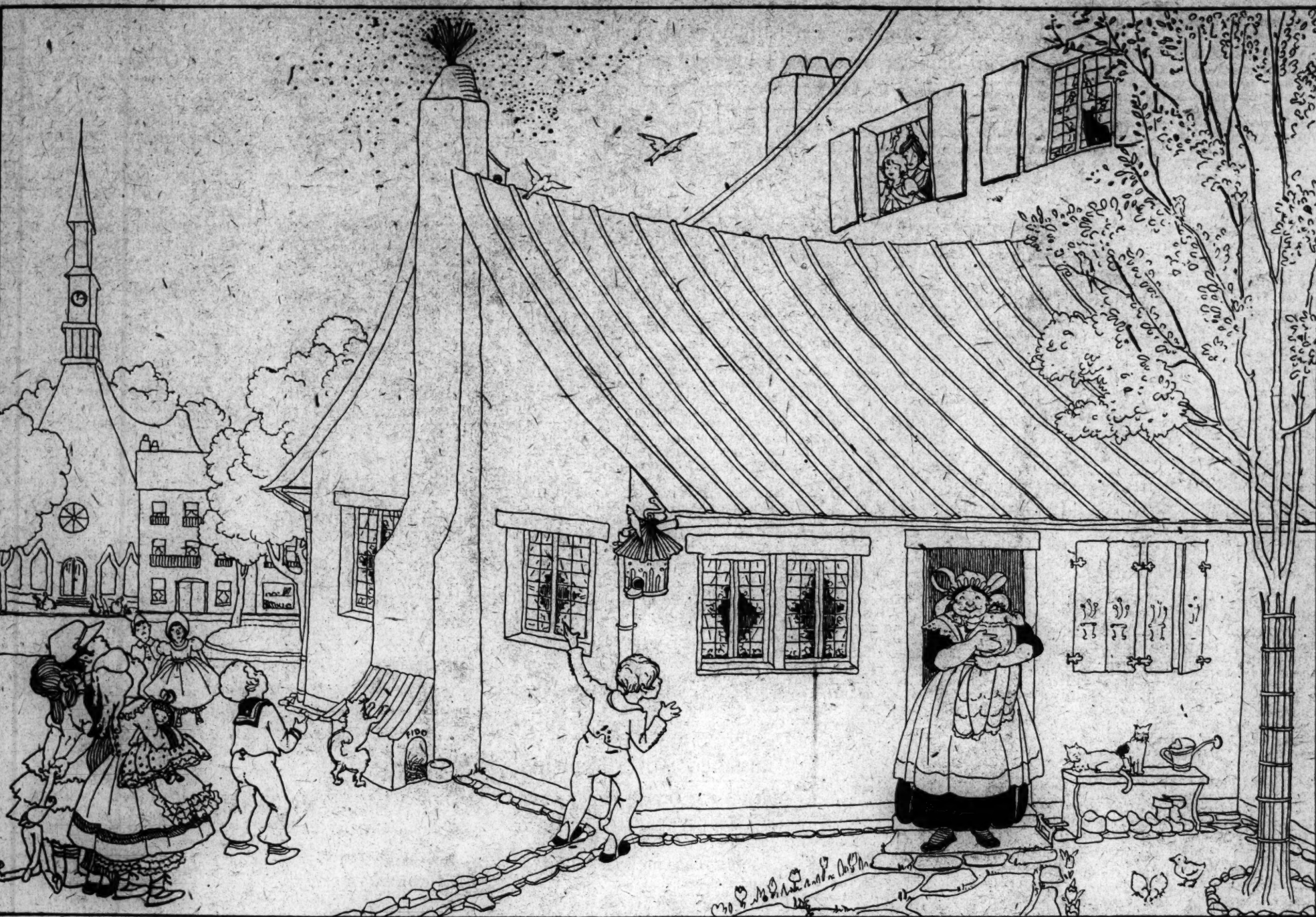
Charles George Gordon began his adventures in the Crimean war, in 1854, as a royal engineer in the British army. Here he gave many signs of his kindness and courage, as well as of his engineering skill; but it was not until he had volunteered for the war in China in 1880, and had taken part in a lot of small affairs against the Taiping rebels, that he proved his rare qualities as a commander. When the Chinese imperial troops had failed to put down the rebellion, they allowed certain foreign adventurers to try their hand with a few thousand irregular and almost undisciplined soldiers. These adventurers called their army The Ever Victorious Army; but, as it was beaten more often than not, the name became rather a joke in China. At last the great Li Hung Chang asked the British General at Shanghai to send them a regular officer, and Gordon was placed in command of the Ever Victorious. Immediately there was a change. Plundering and looting were forbidden and discipline was enforced. He fell swiftly and unexpectedly upon the rebels and inflicted a thrashing. He followed this up with continuous attacks and victories, boasting about their coming conquest of China and thought only of how they were to hold their own in a few walled cities. When he finally relinquished his command, the Emperor offered him the richest rewards, which he refused on account of the cruelty of the imperial troops to the conquered rebels. Cowardice and cruelty were equally abhorrent to him. He cared nothing for personal gain, thought only of the justice of the cause and the welfare of the inhabitants. When he returned home, The Times in London said:

"Never did soldier of fortune deport himself with a nicer sense of military honor, with more gallantry against the resisting, and with more mercy toward the vanquished, with more disinterested neglect of opportunities of personal advantage, or with more entire devotion to the objects and desires of his own government, than this officer who, after all his victories, has just laid down his sword."

Becomes Governor-General of Sudan

Some years later, the Khedive of Egypt sent him to become Governor-General of the Sudan and suppress the slave trade. This was exactly the kind of work that suited his energetic and idealistic officer. It meant a whole series of battles, difficult marches, hardships and disappointments; but success meant happiness for millions, punishment for the guilty and peace restored over a vast country. For the first time, the poor natives found there was justice and mercy in the world, someone who defended the weak against the strong. Every way he turned he did some deed of kindness, until there grew up around him a reputation for nobleness and goodness that will linger on for ages and make the work of other reformers less difficult. It is interesting to know that, when the Khedive fixed his salary at £10,000 a year, he straightway changed it to £2000, as a more reasonable sum; and, when his marvelous work was finished and slavery had been driven out of the Sudan and about the headwaters of the Nile, he returned to England no richer than when he left.

Now we come to the most famous of Gordon's adventures. In 1880, a certain Muhammadan dervish, named Mohamed Ahmed, declared himself to be the Mahdi, the long-expected messenger who was to raise up Islam. The Arabs flocked to his standard by the tens of thousands, and defied the Khedive throughout the Sudan. Four years after Gordon left, the Egyptians begged him to return again to help them out of their greater difficulties, and again his country gave him permission to go. His instructions, however, were simply to rescue the garrison at Khartoum and leave the Mahdi alone. With only one officer and no British troops, this intrepid soldier traveled up the Nile into the



In view of chimney pots we stop, to watch his brush come through the top

## The Chimney Sweep

Our chimney sweep is never late. He always comes at half-past eight. With smiling face, and on his back He carries brushes and a sack.

He kneels before the fireplace wide In hall or parlor, and outside In view of chimney pots we stop To watch his brush come through the top.

We clap our hands so merrily, And call to nurse to come and see. As round and round the black brush twirls To please the little boys and girls.

## The Fiji Islands

On the way to Australia and New Zealand, from San Francisco or Vancouver, across the Pacific, there are two stopping places, one at Honolulu in the Sandwich Islands, the other at Levuka, the capital of Fiji. Like so many of the larger groups of the South Sea Islands, it is partly volcanic and partly coral in formation. That is why hot springs are common: There are in all about two hundred islands, although only a few are large, and the group as a whole is crescent-shaped, like the West Indies.

Levuka is situated on one of the smaller islands, which is surrounded by a coral reef with one entrance on its southern side. This entrance is opposite the mouth of a river, whose current is supposed to have prevented the coral insects from building in just that spot. The harbor is a fine one, and there are several others equally fine on Viti Levu and Vanu Levu, the names of the largest islands. Fiji, which is under the British Crown, is the most go-ahead of the South Sea Islands. It is, too, the only one which sent a contingent of men to help the Allies in the Great War.

About the Fiji Villages  
All the villages are built in banana and coconut groves, partly for shade and also to have food handy. There were hardly any animals on the islands, when the white man came. The people lived on fruit, roots, and fish. Although they are tall and strong, they do not care to work hard except in sports, when they will get through a great deal. But the value of steady labor, they are only just beginning to learn. That is why there are so many Indians from Hindustan in the islands, working on the sugar plantations; also as cabbies, tailors, and jewelers, and in the factories. They are quite friendly with the Fijians, however, the difference between them being that, whereas the Indians want to make money, the Fijians don't. They like to enjoy life on their beautiful islands in their own way—to sing, to dance, and to sit and talk with their eyes on the sea.

The Fijian men are careful of their hair. They first wash it with water and soap, made of burnt coral mixed with water; then it is carefully combed, and, if for a holiday, is dyed red with the sap of the mangrove. The Fijian then rubs his hair with the oil pressed from the kernel of the coconut, curls it, and makes it stand out from his head all round. He used to do it in patterns, as gardeners in England clip yew bushes; but, since the white man came to Fiji, the fashion has changed. On working days, the Fijian's hair is bleached white with lime. At night, for fear his hair should get untidy, he rests his head on a small block of wood, which is his pillow. His dress is of tappa, a fine silvery-white cloth, and colored grass,

worn like a kilt. The children look pretty, with yards of tappa wound round their waists, and tied in a big bow at the back, over a deep fringe of dried grass, green, white, red, or blue, with bright colored flowers behind their ears, and garlands or scarlet hibiscus round their necks.

The Fijians love music, and have sweet voices. At the end of the day, when there is a group, they begin to sing. As accompaniment, half-a-dozen cross their legs before them. Then each places a stick, so that one end rests lightly on one toe, the other on the ground; and, while they tap upon these sticks, their companions sing and clap their hands, swaying and gesturing as hard as they can. They also love to dance, and some of their dances are beautiful. In one they imitate the sea when the tide is coming in, the long white scarves they wear being used so as to look like spray, and a tussock of grass a rock which the water is supposed to cover. They advance and recede, so as to draw nearer to it each time, in such a way that they move and look like the sea. The dance ends when they slide the rock, their scarves floating upwards giving the effect of clouds of spray. Fijian children love to paddle in the water; they try to catch the blue, green, yellow, and red small fish that dart about inside the reef.

Fiji is more important than it was, because it is directly in the route from New Zealand to the Panama Canal, as well as on the route to San Francisco. Formerly, most of the bananas grown there were sent to Australia. Now they can also be sent to England or the eastern states of America, and bananas mean a great deal to the people of Fiji, as much as wheat to farmers in other countries. The Fijians also grow sugar, which

is shipped to Canada and New Zealand as well as to England, because the sugar-cane does not grow in those countries. Pearl shell, too, comes from Fiji and buttons, knife-handles, work boxes, and many other things are made out of it. Even more valuable is copra, the name for the oil which is pressed out of the kernel of the coconut. The Fijian has a curious way of measuring, not as we do by the yard, but by the fathom.

## March Wind

The merry March Wind is here at last, Cheery and whistling. The merry March Wind that gayly comes To make the earth ready for Spring.

He sweeps the fields and meadows For they, you know, must be clean Before they can have their carpet new Of grass so soft and green.

He rushes about in a hurry And shakes the sleeping trees, And whispers to flowers under the ground A message from waiting bees.

To birds who are looking for dwellings He points out the nooks, or boughs, Which should prove, he thinks, most charming spots To build themselves a house.

He calls to the violet and snowdrop, "It's time to wake up, my dears. Dress quickly; be ready to welcome Our guest when she appears."

And when his tasks are finished He hides himself, in fun, Where he can see how pleased is Spring At the fine things he has done.

## Queer Happenings in History

Some strange things have happened in history, much stranger than the best-made-up stories we read in books. Perhaps we could do without made-up stories altogether, if we only knew about the wonderful things which have really taken place.

Have you, for instance, ever heard of ships, with sails set, sailing across the land? Possibly you have not, but that is what happened when the Turks were besieging Constantinople, in 1453. The Turks were so discouraged at their want of success, that they were on the point of giving up the siege. Constantinople was described then as one of the most perfect of eastern fortresses. It juts out into the sea; the waters of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora are on one side of it, and both that side and the land side were so strongly defended that it began to seem hopeless to the Turks to go on with the siege. There was just one place which was weak and unprotected. That was a little way up the creek or channel, called the Golden Horn, which runs up into the land for four or five miles. The difficult thing was how to get there, for the entrance to the Golden Horn was defended by a chain across the entrance and the guns of a fort, just at the point called Galata. The Turks had tried to get past both of these more than once and had always been beaten back.

Just when everything seemed hopeless, someone suggested transporting their ships overland from the Bosphorus in this unprotected part of the land. The Turkish fleet consisted of some seventy or eighty ships, which, of course, were much smaller than ours of the present day. It seemed a good idea and they thought they would try. The Galata Fort defended the entrance to the Golden Horn, but the Turks went north of Galata, were out of reach of the guns, and cut a narrow lane in the ground, which they paved with wood and "greased with the fat of sheep and oxen" to make it slippery. It was ten miles long, began at the Bosphorus and ended in the Golden Horn well away from Galata. Then, one night, these eighty or so ships were drawn by men and pulleys on a succession of rollers right along these ten miles. The course, it must be said, was not level ground, but uphill for part of the way, up the hill of Pera. A strange thing about it, too, was that, at one part of the journey, the wind was so favorable that the sails were set and so the ships literally sailed on these rollers over the land down into the Golden Horn. The next morning, when the day broke, the watchers on the towers of Galata wondered what had become of the Turkish fleet. It had been riding at anchor on their left, in the sea of Bosphorus, when night fell. They could hardly believe their eyes when they saw them all at anchor, on their right, in the Golden Horn.

Then again: Did you ever hear of a fleet of men-of-war being captured by cavalry? It is said that once in the French wars, early in the nineteenth century, a Dutch fleet was frozen in the River Y not far from Amsterdam. The French were close at hand, their cavalry charged across the ice, and, after some resistance, took possession of them.

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## The River

"I guess I want to go on another lovely journey," said June. "Come on, Cosette."

Cosette came downstairs so fast that she was surprised at herself. "Now we're off," said June. "I think the Curious Boatman is waiting by the river."

And he was. Cosette saw him first, even though the buttercups were taller than she was, and she had to jump to look over.

"Wow!" she said, at the top of her voice. "I wouldn't speak so loud, Cosette. It isn't done. You just wait till you get there."

"Bow!" said Cosette. "We've come, at last," said June to the Curious Boatman, who recognized them. "We'll get right in. Where shall we sit?"

"You can sit in the bow. Cosette can sit in the middle. I'll stand in the stern and use the pole."

"Will it be an unusual journey?"

"Very," said the Curious Boatman. "It's one of the lovely journeys."

And then, right at once, they were floating down an orchid-colored river. "Oh!" said June. "It's different! I don't see daisies any more. The trees are covered with pink, pink flowers. Let's stop under the flowers, Curious Boatman!"

"No, we won't stop," said the Curious Boatman.

"The flowers are every shade of pink! Oh, I never saw such flowers! Row close to the bank, Curious Boatman."

"No," he said, "let's not. Let's go down the river."

Then the water was like a sapphire ring.

"It's like Mother's sapphire ring!" said June. "It's blue. It's like blue fire. And now the trees are gold. Shall we come to the sea?"

"After a while. After a long while."

"Will there be any trees on the sea?"

"Not a one. There will be birds flying and wonderful outward-going ships."

"Will there be any shepherdesses and sheep?"

"No. There will be waves of every color."

Waves of Every Color

"All the colors I've never seen?"

"All the colors you've never seen."

"Oh, Cosette, there's so much to the ocean, we've never thought about!" Cosette hopped up and down.

"Just so much, Cosette!" Cosette hopped, again.

"She likes to hop, Curious Boatman. She can't help it. Neither can I. Don't you love this river?"

The Curious Boatman said he did. He said it was the most beautiful river he knew.

"I think I've read about it. It must have been when I went to the white library with the blue door, and found the books."

"Yes, yes," said he. "That's where you read about it. That's the best place to read about it. Did you see the picture of the orange ship that sailed at sunrise?"

"No," said June. "We went early. That must have been the book I didn't quite take down."

"Oh, well," said the Curious Boatman, "never mind. You'll get on that ship soon. Board her!"

"Wow!" said Cosette.

"Dear me," said June. "what a treat! I suppose they like dogs?"

"Certainly."

"This is an adventure!" said June. "But the river, see the river!" said the Curious Boatman.

"Why, it's silver, now. Is the moon shining?"

"No, it's just a way it has. It likes to shine like silver, every now and then."

"The boat is dancing. Oh, and Cosette is dancing, too! Look, Curious Boatman! We are all so graceful! We just can't help being graceful!"

"Yonder is the sea," said the Curious Boatman.

"Oh, oh," said June. "how wide it is! It's bright green and pale blue with white ruffles between. Just so bright and changeable and rolling!"

"And there is the orange ship waiting. She isn't anchored. She is just sitting on the waves, waiting," said the Curious Boatman.

When the Sunrise Came

So the curious Boatman rowed with a great deal of speed, and the scent of the wood flowers vanished, and the silver river and the banks grew dim and far away. There was a minute of twilight, and a minute of night, and then the sunrise came. June looked up and there they were by the orange ship.

"They'll let down a rope for you," said the Curious Boatman.

"All right," Cosette, now let's scramble up. Come along, Good-by, Curious Boatman," said June holding out her hand.

"Good-by," said the Curious Boatman.

"We're so much obliged! We can't say how much we'll come for us!" "I'll come for you. I'll meet you right here."

Several people, with pleasant expressions on their faces, pulled from the deck and Cosette and June went up quite elegantly and stood on deck and bowed.

"Good-by," called June to the Curious Boatman. "We're going to like it here. Thank you again!"

The Curious Boatman waved his hand at them. The orange ship began sailing out into the sunrise, right across the sunrise gold.

Song of the Pines

I heard the pines a-practicing A little summer song.

I think they learned it from the brook That ran the woods along.

A happy song they seemed to sing,— I listened to them there.—

A lullaby, a song of spring, Of days when skies are fair.

But when the wind blew clear and wide They sang a song they had not tried.

I heard the pines a-practicing.

## Crabs

In walking along a sandy sea-beach, you have probably seen lying here and there discarded crab shells. If you take the trouble to collect a number of these shells, you will find that hardly two of them are alike. What lovely things they are! The colors vary from a deep, dark red to a bright orange or a dull brown. All are covered with a pepper-like sprinkling of darker color, and there is a pretty design on the back of the shell. Look about carefully under the rocks, or in little holes in the sand, and you may see Mr. Crab himself scuttling hastily away. He can run fast.

There are a great many different kinds of crabs. Some of them are fine swimmers, and these have two broad fan-shaped feet which are a great help. They have 10 legs, which have many joints, and sharp claws at the ends. Did you ever notice a crab's eyes? They are mounted on movable stalks, which may be folded back into the sockets, and are well protected by the projecting shell. The mouth is broad and flat, and is also protected by the shell-covering. The first pair of legs have pincers, while the following four pairs lack pincers, but are made for walking or clinging. They have gill-like stalks, which remain outside, and the crab can live for a long time on dry land. Crabs live in both salt and fresh water. Some are

"salt water crabs," some are "fresh water crabs."

Did you ever see a baby crab? Possibly not, for crabs do not stay babies very long. It takes a baby crab just four days to grow up! The baby has two pairs of enormous horns, and two big "stalked" eyes. The second stage is when he sheds his first shell and, in a few minutes, goes swimming about as before; but he looks quite different! He still has enormous eyes, but he has lost his horns and his legs are not so long. After a little, he seems to get tired of this shell, too, for he works himself out of it, sinks to the bottom of the water and remains there for two days until his new shell is hardened. He now looks like a crab, but, if you saw him before, you would never have known what he was.

How Crabs Hibernates

Some crabs live in holes in the sand, and when winter sets in they pass into a deep sleep, called "hibernation," just as many animals do. In the spring, they dig their way out. Many of them shed their old shells and grow a new one each season.

The spider crab is an interesting old fellow. He has long, spider-like legs and a small body, and he looks quite like a spider. This crab carefully bites off fragments of weeds, chews them for a time, then places them upon his back, where they stay

and grow, or stack so tightly that they cannot be dislodged. This covering hides him completely from sight! Isn't he a clever fellow? And, more than this, if he goes to another place to live, where the seaweeds are quite different, he promptly removes the old weeds and puts on new ones which match the surroundings! One of these spider crabs is the largest of all crabs, for his legs spread for fully twelve feet! He lives off the coast of Japan, in water 500 feet deep, and has been occasionally found on the shore, tangled in seaweed. Sometimes these gigantic sea-spiders leave the water at night and crawl upon land. In the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., one of these spiders is to be seen.

The Palm Crab, of the Indian Ocean, is famous for its strength. He lives in coconut groves, where he digs holes beneath the trees and hides. He is very fond of coconuts. He tears the husk from the nuts, with his powerful claws, and uses this husk to line his bed. He always opens the end of the coconut that contains the soft spot, which may be hampered with his claw until an opening is made. Sometimes he seizes it so firmly with his claw that he can dash the nut against a rock and break it to pieces. But the husk has to be torn away, shred by shred, first.

Habits of Land Crabs

The land crabs are found all over the world. Those in the West Indies are fond of sugar cane. A remarkable pilgrimage is made, on the less frequented of these islands, by these purple crabs. They live for the greater part of the year upon the high lands several miles from the sea; but once a year, in May or June, they leave their holes and move, at night, in vast columns, often three miles long and 200 feet wide, to the sea. No obstacle stands in the way of this remarkable army, on its march to the sea.

One of the most interesting of all crabs is the hermit crab, which shares his shell with a sea anemone, and assists the anemone to move to a new shell if he outgrows his old one and adopts another. These hermit crabs look about until they find a shell that suits them, for their own shell is too soft to protect them. Into the shell they crawl, sometimes sharing it with the owner. They can crawl about quite easily, with their houses on their backs.

If you ever want to lift up a crab, do not try to grasp it by the claw, but put your thumb and finger on top and under the shell and lift him up gently. Then put him down carefully, and watch him scamper away!

## Oh, My Mother Can Cut

Oh, my mother can cut The prettiest gown,

The prettiest ruffly, Flowery gown, that oh, I ever did see!

"And why are the flowers A-growing," says she, "If not to make dresses As bright as can be."

As bright and as bright As can be!

It would have surprised General Washington, had he known how future generations were to prize even his smallest possession. A china plate which he used, and which was later in the collection of President Andrew Jackson, recently sold for \$10 to an auction in New York City.

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Great Sharer

I must confess that I entered the lecture hall with some misgivings. The sister of the man who is called by many the greatest American since Lincoln was to give a personal reminiscence of her brother. Would she not be carried away by the thought of the wealth of anecdotes and events in which she played a part with him, how and briefly? And such a bountiful subject for a lecturer, particularly for his sister.

But Mrs. DeWitt Robinson began wisely, indeed. She was addressing an assembly of librarians and introduced Mr. Roosevelt to them in what is perhaps the most familiar and less overworked side of his character—as an eager reader of all the best in literature. An elderly boy in the nursery of the house in East Twenty-Eighth Street, New York City, he was often seen going about with a huge volume under each arm. It was his habit, too, to have at least one book always with him, in which at an odd moment or a lull in talk or play he would immediately become absorbed. The busy President of forty years later must have given many a thankful thought to the boy who acquired for him the art of never wasting a moment. Frequently his book was a work on natural history, always one of the most fascinating subjects to him. The language was apt to be a little over his head. On one occasion, he had waded through a long description of a certain species of ant, and found at the end of the paragraph a note or cross-reference on "The Foregoing Ant." Being much impressed with the facts he had learned, he sat himself down and wrote an essay on "The Habits of the Foregoing Ant."

Perhaps "The Foregoing Ant" was his first book review. Two, at least, written when he was President, were composed in not less interesting circumstances. There had been a presidential visit to the St. Louis Exposition, upon which Mrs. Robinson, with numerous other members of the family, had accompanied Mr. Roosevelt. The stay of forty-eight hours at the exposition, during which period only two or three hours' sleep was snatched by the important visitors, was related by Mrs. Robinson with zest and humor. It was a round of banquets, luncheons, speeches, brief addresses, meetings with persons representing many of the countries of the world, and last but by no means least, seeing, with the thoroughness characteristic of the then President, every exhibit. At midnight, after the second day, the private car was regained, and even Pullman berths became a happy anticipation. Mr. Roosevelt greeted his sister's prompt "Good night," with a brisk: "What? Not going to bed?" The indefatigable

man then threw himself into his particular chair in the car, extracted two fat volumes of Rhodes' "History of the United States," and called his secretary, explaining meanwhile that he had promised his friend, Rhodes, to write him his honest opinion of them, and he thought his sister would be interested in what he was going to say. At five o'clock in the morning, as he sought her bed, her brother was beginning a second review, this time of Mr. Dooley on the Irish question. "Tackling the Irish problem at 5 a. m. after doing the St. Louis fair!" exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, with the

## Sunrise on Rydal Water

Come down at dawn from windless hills  
Into the valley of the lake,  
Where yet a larger quiet fills  
The hour, and mist and water make  
With rocks and reeds and island  
boughs  
One silence and one element.  
Where wonder goes surely as once  
It went by Galilean prows. . . .  
—John Drinkwater.



"Morning Shadows," from a painting by W. Elmer Schofield

## Winter's Art Gallery

Winter is art. It is etching, or it is sculpture. Its impressions are definite, and each corner of the landscape has a completeness as well as a charm. The still beauty of a winter sunrise, its pinks and yellows, too daring for any but a futurist's brush, begins a pageant which ends only when our eyes are closed to outward impressions by the insistencies of the daily routine.

A railway journey is like a tour through halls hung with varying landscapes. The light cover of snow over golden meadows allows brown weeds stalks to pierce the surface with tall shadows, and clusters of old neglected buildings look fairy-like with their black shingles touched to high lights by crests of the drifted flakes. The sky is blue with a blue that beckons the ocean, and the lag of waves on the white line of the shore makes a flock of gulls riding eagerly on its cold whitecaps look like decoration for a fire screen or a tapestry. How the birds revel in the icy water!

A quick turn of the train around a bend, and there is a narrow gorge which drops suddenly to edge with black and white the silver thread of a little stream that runs, brooklike, along an icy track into the sea. Trees, the grace and vigor of whose limbs add strength to the hilltop, spread wide branches over the gorge, while tufts of last year's birds' nests hang empty, away in the wind.

The frozen pond, with its gaily dressed skaters, has a clump of white birch treelets to set off its shining surface. Stalks of dried goldenrod break near the water's edge; a few cat-o-nine-tails throw brown heads above the frozen water. Meadows, patched and shaded by the cold, stretch to the horizon, where a blue haze meets the sky. Even the empty freight cars on the siding, outlined by the finger of Jack Frost and hung with icicles like bells along their edges, give a touch of purpose to the picture.

Green fir trees stand sentinel on the hills, their still branches like tongues of promise amid the gray of dormant vegetation. Everywhere Nature, the artist, has etched with broad, decisive lines. We see in its grays and browns, its curves and angles, its white glitter and black shadows the master craftsman ready for the time when a new season shall splash in its colors.

## Children in Modern Fiction

Today how have dream children deteriorated! A certain delicate simplicity, peculiar to Andersen and Grimm, to Robert Louis Stevenson and to all child writers who have lived through two generations, seems to be lacking in our contemporary writers. The modern child may be irksome in real life, but it is doubtful if he is as irksome as he is in books. Daisy Ashford and the irrepressible Opal, both second cousins of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, have a nonconception of

their own limitations. The child Pollyanna, for instance, does not hesitate to express her opinion with candor and frequency on all questions of the day, even the Irish question. And Pollyanna has in her somewhere a sinister streak that reminds us of that bete noire of an earlier generation, Elsie Dinsmore, except that Elsie, even in her most righteous moments, certainly realized that a child's place is in the home and not out reforming the neighbors.

The modern literary child leads us almost to prefer the perverted, angelic infants of Mrs. Stowe or the passionate

of the last century; it was at the time of our great trade in books with Flanders and Holland that France imported this characteristic name, which reminds one of the musty smell of goat or calf skin. The Dutch used the word "boekin," meaning a little book, derived from the German "Buch," which was derived from the Sanscrit "pac," to bind or tie.

It was not, in fact, until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Pont Neuf began to be devoted to the sales of small wares, and we are able to recognize the real ancestors of the modern stall-keeper. On this famous Pont Neuf, so well represented by Callot and described by Colletet, among beggars, mountebanks, street singers . . . idlers of quality, poets . . . dealers in books and sellers of Gazettes had taken their places not far from the ballad-mongers. This was the true market of the printed thought; in those little shops of the Pont Neuf a brisk trade was done in pamphlets, little books, old books and new.

"This famous bridge was not content at being the most varied and gigantic of outdoor sights," says Edward Fournier, in his huge historic monograph on the Pont Neuf; "it was the largest of reading rooms, not only by reason of the gazettes and lampoons that were sold there, but on account of the books which were there found in multitudes, and lay on the two long parapets which stretched across the river like rows of shelves in some immense library."—Octave Uzanne, in "The Bookhunter in Paris."

The price of manuscripts, too, had become so high even for exotic books, and the trade in them so full of danger, that it was necessary to be a royal bookseller, duly patented, to have the right to sell those marvels of the graphic art of which the monasteries had, so to speak, the specialty. After the invention of printing, which, as Peignot remarks, would appear to have taken as a motto the "Crescit eundo" of the sun's career, the whole face of society changed. A song of gladness welcomed this great discovery which was at last to give to all the possibility of becoming acquainted with the works of the ancients as well as the moderns. Jehan Molinet recorded in his writings this triumphant conquest of his century:

J'ai vu grand multitude  
De livres imprimer,  
Pour tirer en étude  
Poures mail argentées  
Par ces nouvelles modes  
Aurais point escolier,  
Décrets, Bibles et Cordes  
Sans grand argent bailler."

## The Largest of Reading Rooms

After the decline of the Roman Empire the bookstall keeper seems to have been overwhelmed by the invasion of the barbarians. Religious quarrels, civil wars, schisms, the dust of the many ruins, allow us no glimpse of the bookstall man amid the confusion of the Middle Ages; the whole system of manners and laws seems to have been opposed to his independent existence in those troublous times; the popularization of the written thought had ceased, only oral tradition was spread among the crowd, and it might be said that the trouvère had replaced the wandering dealer in ancient literature.

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Printed books were very quickly spread all over Europe, and less than a century after the general adoption of Gutenberg's methods the sage Erasmus uttered his protest against the superabundance of the issues from the press.

"Printers," he wrote, "are filling the world with little books, which I cannot say are as useless as it has pleased me to publish; but works that are slenderous, defamatory, malicious, impious and seditious; their multitude hinders any profit there might be in reading good books. . . . With the profusion of books the second-hand bookseller put in an appearance about the middle of the sixteenth century. In the shops in the lanes of old Paris a large number of dealers in second-hand books established themselves. The word 'bouquin' now applied to such books did not then exist, or was little used in the sense it received toward the close

of the modern stall-keeper. On this famous Pont Neuf, so well represented by Callot and described by Colletet, among beggars, mountebanks, street singers . . . idlers of quality, poets . . . dealers in books and sellers of Gazettes had taken their places not far from the ballad-mongers. This was the true market of the printed thought; in those little shops of the Pont Neuf a brisk trade was done in pamphlets, little books, old books and new.

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## A Page of Striking Names

Went off to St. Cloud to dine with Prince and Princess George at their villa, 7 Rue Mont Valerien, across the Pont de Suresnes, up the Boulevard de Versailles to the Cafe de Vol d'Or, and then to the left. It takes a bit of finding in the dark.

The Prince is more like the late King than the other brothers. The Princess is quite a character, literary in her tastes, has written a book of which she gave me a copy with a nice inscription—"Souvenir d'une fidèle lectrice," and is rather more than nice-looking and very intelligent. Prince Waldemar of Denmark also there and a daughter of the House, besides another lady whose name I did not catch. I found Prince George on the high horse about Venizelos, and much more about poor Granville whom I had to defend once more, and against the English for not supporting the Greeks with gifts of money. . . . He and the Princess very hopeful about Briand. They felt assured that he would support Greece.

Prince George had also heard that a certain bank had paid for the recent issues about Greece, and said that a paper which has been unusually bitter had received 2,500,000 francs. He also named the sum, fantastic it sounded, which had been paid out of the Greek revenues to suborn a certain press before the late elections. He confirmed the story of Venizelos, Prince Alexander, and Smyrna. An amusing talk after dinner. The Princess subtle, elusive, and the best of company. Briand telephoned me today, by the way, that he would be out of Paris till Monday, so I think I will not wait for him, especially as I shall see Berthelot in the morning.—Colonel Repington, in "After the War."

All that grows has grace.—  
All are appropriate,—bog and marsh  
and fen  
Are only poor to undiscerning men.  
—Crabbe.

## "Be Ye Therefore Merciful"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MERCIFULNESS is one of the leading characteristics of many of the heroes whose words and deeds are recorded in the Bible. In studying the life of David we are impressed by the fact that this was one of his outstanding qualities. When Saul was seeking to kill David, and was pursuing him with this intent, David had more than once an opportunity to take Saul's life, but refused to do so. On the contrary, he always manifested a forgiving, kindly spirit toward his would-be destroyer. So, too, when his son Absalom rebelled against him, leading a large number of the people in revolt, David's mercifulness was expressed in the fullest degree. His humility and charity coupled with the practical wisdom and alertness needed to meet this acute national crisis, were indeed remarkable, and they revealed David's true greatness. His exhortation to Joab, Abishai, and Ittai was characteristic: "Deal gently for my sake with the young man, even with Absalom."

It is helpful to note how often, when sufferers came to Jesus seeking help and healing, they besought him to have mercy upon them. Thus we read in the ninth chapter of Matthew of two blind men who followed him, crying, "Thou son of David, have mercy on us." In their extremity they were reaching out for divine help; and they correctly diagnosed their own need and that of all mankind,—the need of the tender mercy of our Father-Mother, God. It is not difficult to see that it was the Master's expression of mercifulness, based on his understanding of the Science of being, which enabled him to cause the blind to see, the dumb to speak, and the maimed to be whole.

Jesus also preached effectually the mercifulness he practiced. He said, "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful." His attitude was uniformly merciful. When Peter, in his attempt to walk on the water, besought the Master to save him, Jesus mercifully stretched forth his hand and prevented him from being submerged. Upon another occasion Jesus sternly rebuked the erroneous beliefs entertained by the same disciple. Here again the attitude of the Master was merciful. He saw the danger threatening the disciple and administered a timely rebuke to error. So, too, Jesus again showed mercifulness when he denounced fearlessly the duplicity of the scribes and Pharisees. Different mental states call for action suited to the specific need. To the extent that one is guided and governed by divine Love, one is enabled to do what is needed in each instance.

In the trying problems that oftentimes confront us, we need to wait patiently on God in order to see and follow the merciful course. Mercifulness requires that error be corrected and nullified, because thereby unerring divine Principle is expressed. False charity would gloss over sin, try to annul God's sentence on sin, and so allow sin to continue to deceive. True mercifulness safeguards those who practice it from the mistaken attitude of false charity; it refrains from personal condemnation, but condemns sin; it teaches us not to seek vengeance, but enables us to avoid interfering with God's law, whereby sin is self-punished. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 542): "Ever the disposition to excuse guilt or to conceal it is punished. The avoidance of justice and the denial of truth tend to perpetuate sin, invoke crime, jeopardize self-control, and mock divine mercy."

Unmercifulness is a subtle phase of sin which claims to be justifiable on account of another's wrong conduct. It is never justifiable. The cruel, harsh impulses engendered by a human sense of law need to be overcome; and who of us is free from this necessity? One is illumined in the degree that he practices the merciful law of Love. It requires watchfulness to detect and nullify the baneful, blighting sin of unmercifulness; and the reward of a progressive victory makes the struggle well worth while. The effect of mercifulness is quickly apparent in physical, mental, and moral harmony, bringing relaxation, freedom, and spontaneous activity.

Mercifulness is a prime essential in Christian Science healing. The Christian Scientist, at the bedside of suffering, soon recognizes the invalid's need of mercy. Mrs. Eddy makes clear throughout her writings how important this is. Every instance of the healing of sickness and sin by the Master was, without exception, an evidence of the exercise of mercifulness. The record of his words makes clear the importance that he attached to this divine attribute. These expressions of mercy, preceding and accompanying his healings, were obviously given so that they who stood by might hear and heed. They are recorded, moreover, so that we, too, who stand by, may understand, and go and do likewise. Shakespeare has well and truly said:—

... We do pray for mercy;  
And that same prayer doth teach us  
all to render  
The deeds of mercy.

## Abbey's Antiquarianism

The career of Edwin Abbey is at once very simple and quite baffling. He was born in 1852 in Philadelphia of New England stock. His vocation as an illustrator developed early, and, after a modicum of schooling in letters and art, he became a general utility man for the Harpers in New York. Those were the old wood-block days. To go into that mill of faking, redrawing, and being redrawn—all in a hurry—might have ruined a much better artist than 19-year-old Abbey. Instead, he underwent the drudgery unscathed and with profit. Soon he got better work like the illustration of Dickens's "Christmas Stories" and of Frank R. Stockton's "Rudder Grange." By twenty-three he had passed out of apprenticeship and poverty and had developed his peculiar gift for the illustration of such old English writers as Herrick and Shakespeare.

In this quick progress to the great Victorian book illustrators, Houghton, Pinwell, and Millais, were guiding lights. But he grew into a style quite different from theirs, less austere and more colorful. The multiplied small lines are beautiful as such, but they readily merge themselves into tone. It was fortunate that the new photo-engraving processes were coming in, for such drawings simply defied the best efforts even of the meticulously patient woodcutters of the seventies. Doubtless the love of definition and of antiquarian detail sufficiently accounts for Abbey's technique as a pen draughtsman. He wanted no indications, but complete them deliciously. Very likely the example of such French pen draughtsmen as Meissonier and Verge and of such etchers as Gaillard and Braque-mond counted for something, as may the early work of George du Maurier. In any case Abbey eschewed the precedents of such powerful, summary pen draughtsmen as Charles Keene and Tonnell, though he greatly admired them, and chose a manner in which delicacy and reflection and graciousness were to count for more than strength.

Already Abbey had developed that conscience of an antiquarian which was to govern all his work. He buys eighteenth-century costumes and furniture regardless of cost, and when originals are unobtainable has copies made. Yet never an archaeologically minded designer showed greater ease. The more pains he took the more graceful was the result. This initial paradox runs through his entire production. —Frank Jewett Mather, in New York Evening Post Literary Review.

## The Humming Bird

Overhead on a maple prong  
The least of birds, a jewelled sprite,  
With burnished throat and needle bill,  
Wags his head in the golden light.  
Till it flashes and darts and flashes  
bright,  
Cheeping his microscopic song.  
—Edward Rowland Sill.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Christian Science literature

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY  
NEWSPAPER  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.  
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, \$1.10. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ASBOTT, Editor  
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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

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Published by  
THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U. S. A.  
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all authorized Christian Science literature,  
including  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,  
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Once said a Man—and wise was he—  
Never shall thou the heaven see  
Save as a little child thou be.  
—Lanier.

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Great Sharer

I must confess that I entered the lecture hall with some misgivings. The sister of the man who is called by many the greatest American since Lincoln was to give personal reminiscences of her brother. Would she not be carried into superlatives by the thought of the unique charm which he holds for an American audience? And out of the wealth of anecdotes and events in which she played a part with him, how could she choose wisely and briefly? Theodore Roosevelt is such a tempting and such a bountiful subject for a lecturer, particularly for his sister.

But Mrs. Douglas Robinson began wisely, indeed. She was addressing an assembly of librarians and introduced Mr. Roosevelt to them in what is perhaps the less familiar and less overworked side of his character—as an eager reader, of all the best in literature. As a tiny boy in the nursery of the house in East Twenty-Eighth Street, New York City, he was often seen going about with a huge volume under each arm. It was his habit, too, to have at least one book always with him, in which at an odd moment or a lull in talk or play he would immediately become absorbed. The busy President of forty years later must have given many a thankful thought to the boy who acquired for him the art of never wasting a moment. Frequently his book was a work on natural history, always one of the most fascinating subjects to him. The language was apt to be a trifle over his head. On one occasion, he had waded through a long description of a certain species of ant, and found at the end of the paragraph a note or cross reference on "The Foregoing Ant." Being much impressed with the fact he had learned, he sat himself down and wrote an essay on "The Habits of the Foregoing Ant."

Perhaps "The Foregoing Ant" was his first book review. Two at least, written when he was President, were composed in not less interesting circumstances. There had been a presidential visit to the St. Louis Exposition, upon which Mrs. Robinson, with numerous other members of the family, had accompanied Mr. Roosevelt. The stay of forty-eight hours at the exposition, during which period only two or three hours' sleep was snatched by the important visitors, was related by Mrs. Robinson with zest and humor. It was a round of banquets, luncheons, speeches, brief addresses, meetings with persons representing many of the countries of the world, and last but by no means least, seeing, with the thoroughness characteristic of the then President, every exhibit. At midnight, after the second day, the private car was regained, and even Pullman berths became a happy anticipation. Mr. Roosevelt greeted his sister's prompt "Good night," with a brisk: "What? Not going to bed?" The indefatigable

man then threw himself into his particular chair in the car, extracted two fat volumes of Rhodes' "History of the United States" and called his secretary, explaining meanwhile that he had promised his friend, Rhodes, to write him his honest opinion of them, and he thought his sister would be interested in what he was going to say. At five o'clock in the morning, as she sought her bed, her brother was beginning a second review, this time of Mr. Dooley on the Irish question. "Tackling the Irish problem at 5 a. m. after doing the St. Louis fair!" exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, with the

## Sunrise on Rydal Water

Come down at dawn from windless hills  
Into the valley of the lake,  
Where yet a larger quiet fills  
The hour, and mist and water make  
With rocks and reeds and island  
boughs  
One silence and one element.  
Where wonder goes surely as once  
It went by Galilean prows.  
—John Drinkwater.



Courtesy of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Morning Shadows," from a painting by W. Elmer Schofield

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one-sided humorous smile so like her brother's.

Mrs. Robinson gave as her last anecdote a story of the combined business and pleasure of Roosevelt's life in the White House. It was in April when Washington is at its loveliest, that the President sent for his sister to come down and discuss with him a certain matter in Porto Rico which she had recently discovered on a trip there and wished to bring to his attention.

Mrs. Roosevelt was away at the time, and the brother and sister spent a long spring evening together on the rear porch of the White House. Not a word of business was mentioned; the talk was of many things, and Roosevelt spent much time in reciting Longfellow. (One does not easily think of the "Rough Rider" as a lover of Longfellow's poetry, but it seems that one of the things he would have liked to do, if he had had time, was to go about lecturing on Longfellow, who, he felt, was not appreciated.) Breakfast the next morning was the jolly time which the children and their father always had, he drawing them out about their work and play of the day before, and sharing with them such of his doings as they could understand. Following breakfast the brother and sister walked for half an hour in the gardens behind the White House. On the stroke of 9, Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House offices, ready for his first appointment of the day, which happened to be a fifteen-minute talk with his sister. Not by a word or glance or gesture did he reveal that the lady seated across the desk from him was other than his usual business caller. In everything he was brief, business-like, intent upon fairness and justice.

This is the best, the fine thing about Roosevelt—his broadness, the many sides of his nature all so well developed. As Mrs. Robinson said, many a man has been great for courage, for intellectuality, for ability in some field, but so few have the something else which he had. She had been searching, she said, for two or three words which would express adequately what he was, and had at last hit upon them—"The Great Sharer." He gave himself unsparringly to everybody, in all that he was. He answered letters promptly, and must have written dozens every day. Anyone who has read the letters to his children realizes what these meant to them. This is a small thing, but it illustrates the way he gave himself in big things.

"The Great Sharer." It is a good phrase.

Rowls of sunrise for breakfast  
Brimful of the East,  
Foaming fountains of frolic  
His evening's gay feast.  
His gifts unabated,  
Transfigured, translated—  
The idealist prudent,  
Saint, poet, priest, student,  
Philosopher, he.  
—Alcott, in "The Seer's Rations."

Once said a Man—and wise was he—  
Never shall thou the heavens see  
Save as a little child thou be.  
—Lanier.

## Winter's Art Gallery

Winter is art. It is etching, or it is sculpture. Its impressions are definite, and each corner of the landscape has a completeness as well as a charm. The still beauty of a winter sunrise, its pinks and yellows, too daring for any but a futurist's brush, begins a pageant which ends only when our eyes are closed to outward impressions by the insistencies of the daily routine.

A railway journey is like a tour through halls hung with varying landscapes. The light cover of snow over golden meadows allows brown weeds stalks to pierce the surface with tall shadows, and clusters of old neglected buildings look fairy-like with their black shingles touched to high lights by crests of the drifted flakes. The sky is blue with a blue that beckons the ocean, and the lap of waves on the white line of the shore makes a flock of gulls riding eagerly on its cold whitecaps look like decoration for a fire screen or a tapestry. How the birds reveal in the icy water!

A quick turn of the train around a bend, and there is a narrow gorge which drops suddenly to edge with black and white the silver thread of a little stream that runs, brooklike, along an icy track into the sea. Trees, the grace and vigor of whose limbs add strength to the hilltop, spread wide branches over the gorge, while tufts of last year's birds' nests hang empty, swaying in the wind.

The frozen pond, with its gaily dressed skaters, has a clump of white birch treelets to set off its shining surface. Stalks of dried goldenrod break near the water's edge; a few cat-o-nine-tails throw brown heads above the frozen water. Meadows, patched and shaded by the cold, stretch to the horizon, where a blue haze meets the sky. Even the empty freight cars on the siding, outlined by the finger of Jack Frost and hung with icicles like bells along their edges, give a touch of purpose to the picture.

Green fir trees stand sentinel on the hills, their still branches like tongues of promise amid the gray of dormant vegetation. Everywhere Nature, the artist, has etched with broad, decisive lines. We see in its grays and browns, its curves and angles, its white glitter and black shadows the master craftsman ready for the time when a new season shall splash in its colors.

## Children in Modern Fiction

Today how have dream children deteriorated! A certain delicate simplicity, peculiar to Andersen and Grimm, to Robert Louis Stevenson and to all child writers who have lived through two generations, seems to be lacking in our contemporary writers. The modern child may be irksome in real life, but it is doubtful if he is as irksome as he is in books. Daisy Ashford and the irrepressible Opal, both second cousins of Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, have a nonconception of

their own limitations. The child Pollyanna, for instance, does not hesitate to express her opinion with candor and frequency on all questions of the day, even the Irish question. And Pollyanna has in her somewhere a sinister streak that reminds us of that bete noire of an earlier generation, Elsie Dinsmore, except that Elsie, even in her most righteous moments, certainly realized that a child's place is in the home and not out reforming the neighbors.

The modern literary child leads us almost to prefer the perverted, angelic infants of Mrs. Stowe or the passionate

of the last century. It was at the time of our great trade in books with Flanders and Holland that France imported this characteristic name, which reminds one of the musty smell of goat or calf skin. The Dutch used the word "Boekin," meaning a little book, derived from the German "Buch," which was derived from the Sanscrit "pac," to bind or tie.

It was not, in fact, until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the Pont Neuf began to be devoted to the sales of small wares, and we are able to recognize the real ances-

goodness of Rollo. For these children were good. They didn't pretend to be anything else. When they moralized they did so frankly for hours at a time. There wasn't any camouflage about being bright and cheery and gladdening the household.—Beatrice Washburn, "The Reviewers."

## The Largest of Reading Rooms

After the decline of the Roman Empire the bookstall keeper seems to have been overwhelmed by the invasion of the barbarians. Religious quarrels, civil wars, schisms, the dust of the many ruins, allow us no glimpse of the bookstall man amid the confusion of the Middle Ages; the whole system of manners and laws seems to have been opposed to his independent existence in those troublous times; the popularization of the written thought had ceased, only oral tradition was spread among the crowd, and it might be said that the trouvère had replaced the wandering dealer in ancient literature.

The price of manuscripts, too, had become so high even for exotic books, and the trade in them so full of danger, that it was necessary to have a royal bookseller, duly patented, to have the right to sell those marvels of the graphic art of which the monasteries had, so to speak, the specialty. After the invention of printing, which, as Peignot remarks, "appeared to have taken as a motto the 'Crescit eundo' of the sun's career, the whole face of society changed. A song of gladness welcomed this great discovery which was at last to give to all the possibility of becoming acquainted with the works of the ancients as well as the moderns."

Jehan Molinet recorded in his writings this triumphant conquest of his century:

"J'ai vu grand multitude  
De livres imprimez  
Pour tirer en étude  
Povres mal argentés  
Par ces nouvelles modes  
Aura point escolier,  
Décrets, Bibles et Cordes  
Sans grand argent bailler."

Printed books were very quickly spread all over Europe, and less than a century after the general adoption of Gutenberg's method the sage Erasmus uttered his protest against the superabundance of the issues from the press.

"Printers," he wrote, "are filling the world with little books, which I cannot say are as useless as it has pleased me to publish, but works that are slanderous, defamatory, malicious, impious and seditious; their multitude hinders any profit there might be in reading good books."

With the profusion of books the second-hand bookseller put in an appearance about the middle of the sixteenth century. In the shops in the lanes of old Paris a large number of dealers in second-hand books established themselves. The word "bouquin" now applied to such books did not then exist, or was little used in the sense it received toward the close

of the modern stall-keeper. On this famous Pont Neuf, so well represented by Callot and described by Colletet, among beggars, mountebanks, street singers, idlers of quality, poets, dealers in books and sellers of gazettes had taken their places not far from the ballad-mongers. This was the true market of the printed thought; in those little shops of the Pont Neuf a brisk trade was done in pamphlets, little books, old books and new.

"This famous bridge was not content at being the most varied and gigantic of outdoor sights," says Edward Fournier, in his huge historic monograph on the Pont Neuf; "it was the largest of reading rooms, not only by reason of the gazettes and lampoons that were sold there, but on account of the books which were there found in multitudes, and lay on the two long parapets which stretched across the river like rows of shelves in some immense library."—Octave Uzanne, in "The Bookhunter in Paris."

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Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MERCIFULNESS is one of the leading characteristics of many of the heroes whose words and deeds are recorded in the Bible. In studying the life of David we are impressed by the fact that this was one of his outstanding qualities. When Saul was seeking to kill David, and was pursuing him with this intent, David had more than once an opportunity to take Saul's life, but refused to do so. On the contrary, he always manifested a forgiving, kindly spirit toward his would-be destroyer. So, too, when his son Absalom rebelled against him, leading a large number of the people in revolt, David's mercifulness was expressed in the fullest degree. His humility and charity, coupled with the practical wisdom and alertness needed to meet this acute national crisis, were indeed remarkable, and they revealed David's true greatness. His exhortation to Joab, Abishai, and Ittai was characteristic: "Deal gently for my sake with the young man, even with Absalom."

It is helpful to note how often, when sufferers came to Jesus seeking help and healing, they besought him to have mercy upon them. Thus we read in the ninth chapter of Matthew of two blind men who followed him, crying, "Thou son of David, have mercy on us." In their extremity they were reaching out for divine help; and they correctly diagnosed their own need and that of all mankind—the need of the tender mercy of our Father-Mother, God. It is not difficult to see that it was the Master's expression of mercifulness, based on his understanding of the Science of being, which enabled him to cause the blind to see, the dumb to speak, and the maimed to be whole.

Jesus also preached effectually the mercifulness he practiced. He said, "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful." His attitude was uniformly merciful. When Peter, in his attempt to walk on the water, besought the Master to save him, Jesus mercifully stretched forth his hand and prevented him from being submerged. Upon another occasion Jesus sternly rebuked the erroneous beliefs entertained by the same disciple. Here again the attitude of the Master was merciful. He saw the danger threatening the disciple and administered a timely rebuke to error. So, too, Jesus again showed mercifulness when he denounced fearlessly the duplicity of the scribes and Pharisees. Different mental states call for action suited to the specific need. To the extent that one is guided and governed by divine Love, one is enabled to do what is needed in each instance.

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In the trying problems that oftentimes confront us, we need to wait patiently on God in order to see and follow the merciful course. Mercifulness requires that error be corrected and nullified, because thereby unerring divine Principle is expressed. False charity would gloss over sin, try to annul God's sentence on sin, and so allow sin to continue to deceive. True mercifulness safeguards those who practice it from the mistaken attitude of false charity; it refrains from personal condemnation, but condemns sin; it teaches us not to seek vengeance, but enables us to avoid interfering with God's law, whereby sin is self-punished. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 542): "Even the disposition to excuse guilt or to conceal it is punished. The avoidance of justice and the denial of truth tend to perpetuate sin, invoke crime, jeopardize self-control, and mock divine mercy."

Unmercifulness is a subtle phase of sin which claims to be justifiable on account of another's wrong conduct. It is never justifiable. The cruel, harsh impulses engendered by a human sense of law need to be overcome; and who of us is free from this necessity? One is illumined in the degree that he practices the merciful law of Love. It requires watchfulness to detect and nullify the baneful, blighting sin of unmercifulness; and the reward of a progressive victory makes the struggle well worth while. The effect of mercifulness is quickly apparent in physical, mental, and moral harmony, bringing relaxation, freedom, and spontaneous activity.

Mercifulness is a prime essential in Christian Science healing. The Christian Scientist, at the bedside of suffering, soon recognizes the invalid's need of mercy. Mrs. Eddy makes clear throughout her writings how important this is. Every instance of the healing of sickness and sin by the Master was, without exception, an evidence of the exercise of mercifulness. The record of his words makes clear the importance that he attached to this divine attribute. These expressions of mercy, preceding and accompanying his healings, were obviously given so that they who stood by might hear and heed. They are recorded, moreover, so that we, too, who stand by, may understand, and go and do likewise. Shakespeare has well and truly said:—

... We do pray for mercy;  
And that same prayer doth teach us  
all to render  
The deeds of mercy.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## The Humming Bird

Overhead on a maple prong  
The least of birds, a jeweled sprite,  
With burnished throat and needle bill,  
Wags his head in the golden light,  
Till it flashes and dials and flashes  
bright,  
Cheeping his microscopic song.  
—Edward Royland Sullivan

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Court Removal of Public Prosecutors

COURT review of the conduct of a public official, on the issue of his fitness to hold his office, a process which has been successfully invoked in Massachusetts as to district attorneys, is extraordinary in that it does not constitute one of the common reliances in a popular government for protection of the public service. The Massachusetts High Court was confronted with the issue as to the fitness of certain district attorneys for a duty expressly assigned to this tribunal by statute. The court had to pass in each case upon the question of the constitutionality of the statute that conferred the power and charged the duty upon this tribunal, it being also the only resort for determination of consistency of legislation with the Constitution. It decided that the Legislature had the power to assign such a particular duty to the court. If the purpose of the Legislature were to be sought in singling out the office of public prosecutor as subject to court review of his conduct, the probable revelation would be that the office is at least of a somewhat judicial character and that in transferring the selection of the person to fill it from the Governor of the State to the people there was peculiar reason to provide that the Supreme Court should have a measure of control. Not otherwise, nor as to any public office not expressly the subject of such legislative provision, does the court have a like power.

The proceedings of the court and their outcome reflect favorably upon the discretion of the Legislature in this exceptional clothing of a court with the power to examine into the fitness of a public servant. The prosecutor's office and his conduct in it are vitally related to the administration of justice. Deviations from honor and faithfulness in his conduct are damaging, if not destructive, as to the administration of the laws, which are the bulwark of the community against the offender. The judicial mechanism has extreme need of protection against his malfeasance and, to use the other words descriptive of possible misconduct, misfeasance and non-feasance. Peculiarly, and strictly so, the judiciary, in its highest seat, is fitted to pass upon charges that judicial duties have been neglected or improperly treated.

Certainly, the outcome fortifies the prudence of the device. The procedure was not bound to the necessarily strict limitations of a criminal trial. There was to be no arrival at guilt or innocence in the usual sense of those terms. There was to be no sentence, within the bounds of the code, no infliction of a penalty. The inquiry broadened to whatever was pertinent to the question of the fitness or unfitness of the prosecutor for his highly responsible office. The court cannot be charged with having been lax in requiring precision in the charges or competency in the evidence, even though it was unrestricted as to the breadth of its inquiry. There was no requirement of law or precedent that it should elaborate the reasons for its conclusion. It could have delivered its decision in a dozen words. And that, in both the cases before it, the court saw fit to expose its reasoning in full is only added demonstration of the care taken to do justice both to the public and the officials it determined to remove.

### Supervising Labor Unions

WHILE it may reasonably be assumed that the effort now being made in New York to bring about the enactment of legislation giving the State Industrial Commission power to prevent strikes and lockouts, and to supervise Labor unions generally, is a direct result of the disclosures made in the report of the Lockwood Legislative Committee, it is true that the tendency in many sections of the United States is to bring all Labor organizations and voluntary associations of workers definitely under the supervision of the law. The tendency is a natural one, in view of rapidly changing industrial and social conditions.

Labor itself, because it has, no doubt through necessity, attained to a class consciousness as clearly identifiable as an entity as are the varied classes or combinations of Capital, has compelled recognition of its actual and potential strength, of its power for good, and of its opposite tendencies. Gradually the understanding is being gained that this heretofore innocuous entity has become an active living factor in the body politic. There began, a generation ago, a definite movement to regulate public utilities, such as the railroads and other agencies in whose continued proper operation the rights of the public were found to be paramount, and this asserted power of supervisory control was extended gradually to combinations of Capital as the wealth of powerful financial institutions and the captains of industry became combined in trusts. Likewise the need is now being realized of asserting the rights of the public in the control and supervision of Labor unions, which have become no less powerful in their way than the other combinations mentioned, no less necessary to the continued convenience and prosperity of the people, and no less harmful when wrongly directed and controlled.

The law will never attempt to direct or control the activities of the individual in industry. That is to say, the artisan who pursues his vocation may do so without molestation, just as the farmer or the blacksmith, in his little shop at the crossroads, work or not as they choose. But when the artisan surrenders his initiative to another or to a combination of individuals who assert the right to trade upon or to dictate his industrial policies, he places himself logically and reasonably in the class with other trusts and combinations and may expect to be subjected to the measures of regulation and control applied to a general class, no matter what its component parts.

The wage earner who chooses to market his services under the conditions imposed by a trades union surrenders his own initiative and his own decision, and pledges himself to sell only under the direction of the controlling

organization. It is by this act that he transfers the commodity he offers into a realm where consideration must be given to the rights of the public, just as consideration of those rights has been asserted and upheld in the regulation and supervision of other recognized utilities. The right of the public has been established to compel the continued necessary operation of railroads, street car lines, lighting plants, irrigation works, and almost uncounted other vital utilities. Recently a Kansas law, designed to compel the continued operation of essential industries, has been upheld by the courts. Can it be claimed that the law, powerful enough to enforce its demands in this particular, is impotent and without power to compel the most essential factor in the operation of these agencies to contribute its share?

### The Price of Gold

PERHAPS after the newspapers get done calling Thomas A. Edison a Populist and a "Green-backer," and sneering at him for having revived the Ocala platform of nearly forty years ago, they will stop long enough to answer his question:

"What in your opinion would be the approximate market value of a troy ounce of pure gold if all the governments of the world should demonetize it?"

This perfectly simple inquiry seems to arouse the editorial minds of papers like the New York World to a fine frenzy. They answer it with abuse rather than with facts. They even refuse to discuss it, expressing wonder that the money question "queers the soundest practical minds from Benjamin Franklin to Peter Cooper, and from Cooper to Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford."

In the days when the money question was a dominant one in American politics there was a very large, and as it proved a victorious, school of economists who thought that gold had actually a stable financial value and that by it the price of all other articles might be measured. After the victory of the sound money forces there followed a period during which the methods of extracting gold from quartz, and the discovery of new gold fields so increased the output of this metal that some observers thought that it might become too cheap to suit the banking community which clung to it as its ultimate standard of value. Today all mining men recognize the fact that the price put upon gold at the mint, which is the price universally accepted in the arts, is below the average cost of production. As a result of this only the richest gold mines are being worked. Alaska is being depopulated by the return of miners who used to be able to get a livelihood out of its deposits of the precious metal. If it is not the government price that fixes the market price of gold, why has not the latter risen in accordance with the cost of production?

Irrespective of its vital bearing upon the money question, which is after all the reason why it so greatly excites newspapers of a certain class, it does seem that Mr. Edison's question is eminently pertinent and should be treated with respect. What would be the market price of gold if its producer were no longer able to take it to any mint in the United States, or to the proper government department in any foreign nation, and obtain for it there the price definitely fixed by law?

### State Regulation of Rents

IN New York State and in Wisconsin, more definitely than elsewhere, consistent effort has been made to devise some method of supervising or controlling, by the exercise of public authority, the rates at which owners or agents may lease or rent tenement and residential properties. The assumed right to exercise this control is upon the theory that all such properties, by election of those who offer them to the use of their tenants or patrons, automatically become, though in a somewhat limited sense, perhaps, public utilities, just as those more clearly defined entities made use of by the public, such as service stations, telephone systems, electric light plants, street railways, irrigation projects and other agencies, have come to be recognized as necessary utilities in which the right of the public to a common and continuing use at reasonable rates, are essential public utilities.

It is insisted, of course, by those who oppose such proposed reasonable regulation, that the effort is to confiscate private property for the purpose of placing it in a class to which it does not belong. But the same plea was formerly made by the promoters and proprietors of every utility which has since, by a slow but steadily increasing process, been included in the long list of necessities and conveniences of which it has been held by the courts that the right of use by the public, if not paramount, is secondary only to that of actual ownership.

The fact is coming to be more and more clearly impressed that, in the larger cities, particularly, grievous wrongs are being perpetrated by the apparent ability of speculators to maintain excessive rental schedules on deteriorating properties in which the factor of increased costs of building and maintenance does not largely enter. The economic problem presented constitutes one of the most vital questions in the endeavor to adjust and adapt new wage scales to present living conditions. There is a studios striving to reduce street car fares a dollar a month and lighting and telephone costs a like amount, while the hardships under the prevailing system of landlordism are given only passing consideration.

It is insisted by those who seek to avoid being made subject to the law's supervising control that the particular commodities in which they deal are not properly to be classed with those commodities in which it has been held the public has a community interest. But is such a contention tenable, all things considered? Suppose a condition in which every available tenement were under the absolute control of a single landlord. It certainly could not be insisted that no action could be taken to prevent the profiteering practices which such a monopoly would induce or make possible. And yet conditions approaching that prevail in many of the larger cities of the United States. Collusion and conspiracy, perhaps legal under existing statutes, combine to constitute virtual monopolies of those properties which are necessary as residences for those who constitute the man-power and the working force of the communities, without which there could be

no lasting prosperity, and likewise no market for the commodity which the speculating profiteers have to sell.

The life is not a difficult one to draw if it is sought to classify such properties for the purpose of licensing or regulating their commercial marketing in the form of essential utilities. A next equally plain step is the determination of their reasonable earning value, which properly should be made the basis of the charge for their ordinary and usual use.

### Irish Sentiment in America

TURNING to America for renewal of support of resistance to the settlement of Irish affairs, Mr. de Valera is meeting with a demonstration of sentiment among the people of the race in this country which does credit to their discernment. Leader after leader among those who have given to the cause of Irish independence its main financial as well as sentimental support is declaring his acceptance of the plan now at the point of final ratification in the House of Lords. The names that have become familiar in subscriptions to the Sinn Féin funds now appear as signatures to dispatches to Collins and Griffith approving their course. The organization that exists for the sole purpose of aiding and supporting the movement for Irish freedom is radically divided and faces either dissolution or continuance as an ally of the Irish Free State supporters.

If, as the current developments seem to indicate, the American contributions to his cause during the period when it represented the fairly united sentiment of the people of Ireland are withdrawn when it becomes only the violent resistance of a faction, De Valera obviously loses his financial mainstay. It is the end of a chapter—a chapter unique in the devotion of the transplanted members of a race to the struggle of their kin at home for independence. Or, if it is the other thing, it is the opening of another chapter, distinctly less creditable, which shall relate a blindness to reason and a failure to grasp the achievement of statehood in all its essentials.

American sympathy, which has been widely commanded for the Irish cause, has been tolerant even where it questioned methods, and has been a main bulwark in sentiment as strong as in means, shows no sign of following resistance to the sweeping concessions of the British Government into a hapless pursuit of a fantastic extreme. It cannot be swerved from the recognition that in the Irish Free State there is afforded the full realization of a long-cherished hope and the unhampered opportunity for a people's exercise of self-government and that less tangible thing called self-expression.

### A Little Flurry in Classes

MISS EVA BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, has stirred varying emotions in the minds of feminine New Yorkers by declaring that in the Army's next drive for money in May she would tour the city "in the garb of a middle-class woman." Some of them have expressed their feelings in letters to the newspapers. In general they seem to resent all reference to "classes," but what particularly moved them was Miss Booth's apparent grading of women by their dress. Practically all ask: "What do you mean by 'garb of a middle-class woman'?" The incident indicates the looseness of class grouping and of class consciousness in America.

Miss Booth surely had only the kindest intentions, but when she expressed herself in a way that seemed to group her sisters according to their clothing she not only stepped into a slippery path, but she also left her meaning quite ambiguous. She would probably have a hard time explaining it herself. If she had known Margaret Fuller or Julia Ward Howe or Susan B. Anthony personally, for instance, and seen them in a public gathering, does anyone suppose she could have named their class by what they wore?

Assuming, as it is quite likely, that most of Miss Booth's critics think of classes in terms of wealth, they certainly would find it confusing to make a "garb" grouping. Many of them would insist that they know numbers of women who are upper-class in riches but are middle or lower class in dress.

Guessing at an individual's class is particularly hazardous in America. There is no recognized standard or basis to go on, and, besides, conditions there are so fluctuating that constant shifting is always going on between "classes." There were abundant illustrations of this during recent years, when the millionaire class was growing so fast. The following is an extreme case, but it will serve:

One day when the "boom" was on a woman with a cheap shawl on her head and with hands that spoke eloquently of the washtub wandered into an expensive department of a big Chicago store. "What can I do for you—er—madam?" asked a puzzled salesman. "I want one of them ostrich feather fans." "But they are one hundred dollars each," gasped the man. "What's that to you?" she retorted. "I've always wanted one o' them an' now I'm gonna have one. Do up the best one!" He did and she paid.

That woman had a definite idea of the class to which she aspired and what would mark her entry into it. She seized her opportunity to get in. It is doubtful if she is still there, unless she has taken extraordinary care of her fan.

### Sectarianism in the Colleges

WERE one to take as axiomatic the courageous declaration of Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, regarding the influence of strictly sectarian teaching in the higher institutions for learning, there would, of course, be no ground for argument. This is what he says: "The minute that education becomes something besides a sincere and open-minded search for the truth, it has become a pernicious and demoralizing influence rather than an aid to society and an improver of civilization." Now this clear-cut statement was not made carelessly or for the possible effect it might have as one man's view of some academic question involving mooted college policies. It was, rather, a deliberate defiance of what is referred to as the "pre-millennialist" group of influential churchmen and

laymen who evidently have assumed the right to dictate, or at least to influence the policies of Dartmouth College. The issue which seems to have been joined between President Hopkins and the members of this group appears to have been upon this proposition laid down by the pre-millennialists in the bill of particulars which Dr. Hopkins has answered. Their declaration is that "no teacher should be permitted to continue in any one of our schools without the clearest expression of his faith in the acceptance of our Baptist fundamentals."

Dr. Hopkins seeks first to make it plain that Dartmouth is, first of all, undenominational by its charter, which was granted a century and a half ago, and that it is and always has been unsectarian. The president very reasonably assumes therefore that the complaint against what his critics declare to be a tendency to depart from the teachings of their particular faith is not made officially, but possibly because he himself is a member of the denomination to which his critics belong. Thus appraising the document, Dr. Hopkins declares it to be the "most definite illustration I have ever seen as to the pernicious influences of denominational control, or of an attempted denominational influence in educational institutions."

It cannot be estimated, of course, just how strong or how influential this particular group may be in shaping and dictating the policies of the college, but it is quite evident that Dr. Hopkins, whether or not he is able to estimate this strength, is courageous enough to forgo any merely personal considerations in his determination to meet and settle the issue absolutely on its merits. And the merits of the case are easily defined. The issue seems to be whether there is to be an increasing and continuing domination of the colleges and universities by economic, political and sectarian groups which assert the right to dictate, not only the qualifications of those employed to teach, but the curriculums of the schools themselves. Dr. Hopkins, in the present instance, disclaims any desire or intent to dissent from the faith and creed to which he declares himself committed. But he reasonably insists that he opposes any effort to countenance or prescribe the teaching of any so-called orthodox beliefs to the exclusion of those things which will tend to inculcate and inspire a progressive "search for the truth, and the weighing of what we accept as truth to show whether it is true or not."

That, first and last, should be the ambition of every teacher, in every school and every college. If there is a lack, it is of those with courage to recognize and declare this fact, no matter what their snug environment may happen to be. It does not matter so much what may befall Dr. Hopkins at the hands of the group to whose behests he refuses to accede. Evidently he realizes the insubordination which his courageous course implies, and in taking the stand which he has taken he builds a monument to Dartmouth more indestructible than could be built by years of subservience.

### Editorial Notes

AN INCONSPICUOUS little dispatch appeared in the Peking Daily News some time ago stating that the Chinese Minister of Communications and Mr. Chow Chuan-Ching, chief of the Commercial Department of the Waichiaopu, had been authorized to engage in unofficial conversations with the Soviet Government as a preliminary to a resumption of trade between China and Russia. This word "unofficial" is amusing. "Unofficial" discussions are succeeded by "unofficial" negotiations, after which come "unofficial" business deals and the "unofficial" acceptance of "unofficial" money. Apparently the word saves honor all around and intimates a close adherence to loudly announced principles—unofficially, of course.

THE possibility of being able to produce light from substances, just as the firefly does, has been broached before. Dr. E. Newton Harvey, of Princeton University, is studying this problem with the object of providing a luminous material which will give light constantly and do away with the need of illuminating gas and electricity. All sorts of methods are being pursued except one—namely, the domestication of the firefly. These little fellows who carry their own lighting apparatus should be convinced that it is quite dignified and not at all belittling themselves to act as chandeliers for humanity. The spectacle of a couple of million of them all hanging upside down to a ballroom ceiling is not without its charm.

LADY ASTOR's declaration that domestic work is a skilled job and not at all degrading will be received with frozen glances by many a "new" woman. There is a prejudice not yet worked out in the opposition of the modern woman for the little duties of the home, and perhaps one reason for this dislike is because housework is not a thing which can, by any stretch of the imagination, be associated with the man. The modern woman wants to do man's work, for she feels that by doing it she proves herself his equal. It never occurs to her that the problem may be faced in quite another direction—that the man might prove his equality with woman by doing her work.

THE expected troubles in Mexico have apparently fizzled out with an extremely faint pop. Just how serious the situation was and how much it was splashed with bright colors by ambitious young newspaper men will never be known. It appears mainly to have been a matter of rumors. The proper manufacture and development of rumors from the slightest causes are apparently part of the test of some modern correspondents. They make good reading and can be easily dropped from the front page when more important matters come over the wires.

FOR those much-abused heads of households who have to contend with the servant problem the news that in Germany a good cook may be had for \$1.80 a month, a footman for \$1.10, and a general maid for 75 cents, will arouse nothing but a speechless look asking for pity. A good castle on the Rhine may also be bought for \$875. This should interest flat hunters in our large cities. They can sit up nights figuring how many castles they could buy with a year's rent.